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CULTURE

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

HILDEBRAND



Courtesy Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa.

Photo by Risk

Imp. Proud Marshal. This view suggests rugged constitution and feeding quality

Who Favors the Shorthorn and Why?

The farmer, because the Shorthorn is particularly adapted to his combined and varied requirements and purposes. The Shorthorn cow yields a liberal flow of milk of excellent quality. When she is not in milk, she readily takes on flesh, and if, perchance, she gives a limited flow, as is the case with many cows of the strictly dairy breeds, the feed which she consumes is quickly converted into beef—a Shorthorn advantage. Hence, she is working toward the profit mark through one channel or the other all of the time, and her steers always look good to the butcher.

The ranchman regards Shorthorn blood with favor because, when it is used, increased size and scale and better bone are assured, which means more profit at a given age.

The feeder inclines to the Shorthorn because the Shorthorn will economically produce the most pounds of gain on a given amount of feed. The width of the loin, even flesh covering and well-rounded quarters are dominating Shorthorn characteristics.

The packer looks with favor to the Shorthorn because its killing qualities safeguard his investment and insure a ready demand for the product.

The breeder inclines to the Shorthorn because he knows that there is a more general demand for the red, white and roan than for other breeds, and his welfare is secure when he adopts the Shorthorn.

The average man is attracted to the Shorthorn because he has learned from general observation that the Shorthorn is dependable and responsive under all conditions.

The public indorses the Shorthorn for the wonderful improvement which Shorthorn blood has wrought in American cattle stocks, and for the large contribution it has made to the sustenance and betterment of our people.



Courtesy Rookwood Farm, Ames, Iowa.

'Mid Sun and Shadows in Pastures Green



Courtesy Frank Toyne & Son, Lanesboro, Iowa.

Photo by Risk

Contentment, an Important Factor in Successful Cattle Breeding

Picking Pebbles on the Shorthorn

Shore ^{By} John Clay

In my boyhood days on a Berwickshire farm we had little chance to pick up much information in regard to Shorthorns, or any other pure-bred cattle. The cows we used were more or less crosses. For the dairy we had either Ayrshires or crosses from them, and in our feeding courts we drew on Berwick market for our supplies, which came from Cumberland. A drover, called, as I recollect, Harry Johnston, a typical trader, sharp, shrewd and very active, consigned vast numbers of young cattle to Joseph Ruddick, who dispersed them after a good deal of wordy warfare as to the price among his customers. Ruddick, who was our principal cattle dealer, sold the feeders, and as a rule bought them when they were fat. Years before I was born there were Shorthorns at Ladykirk, only three miles from my natal place. But they had been sold and were only a memory. The Laird of Ladykirk at the time we speak of was Mr. David Robertson, a wonderful man in his way. He was an ideal country gentleman, a very able financier, being connected with the great banking house of Coutts & Co. in London, a clever politician, but his leaning was towards horses and hounds rather than cattle. So my first Shorthorn education did not really commence till my father moved to Roxburgshire, where we had a low country farm, and also one in the Cheviot hills. The Berwickshire farmer was unequalled in the management of the soil, while in the adjacent county mentioned above there were a wonderful lot of flockmasters. This was especially noticeable in the hill districts. In fact, the soil, the comparatively dry climate (the rainfall being slightly under 30 inches per year) made the country specially adapted for this industry, and men and methods completed the organization that has stamped this little nook in the world with its green hill-sides and sparkling streams and quaint old homesteads as one of the most perfect and well developed systems in the realms of agriculture. I leave the entrancing subject of the sheep behind and take up another branch of live stock fully developed there. The "coo," as the natives called her. The farmer had his milk cows—two, four, half a dozen, as the case might be. Then the shepherd had his little herd, one, two or three. Jock of Phaup, one of our old shepherds, had three cows and a follower. We had leased the farm of Plenderleith with entry at 1st of May. One February day my father and I went up to engage the shepherds at the above place. It was a clear, lovely day, a touch of frost in the air, and as we left the vale of the Tweed, followed the Teviot for a bit, then we left that hallowed vale, and climbing a long hill, we came to Oxnam water, and it was followed for many a mile—a narrow, lovely valley with fine farms and pleasant dwelling places for master and man. The great fields were covered

What shall we say of John Clay? What need be said of a personality so forceful. From coast to coast and in Great Britain the name of John Clay is associated with live-stock activities. There is no phase of this great business with which he is not familiar, no problem that has not engaged his serious consideration. His word is the word of authority, and when he takes his pen in hand, his analysis of the subject is clear and logical. It is when the subject invites a touch of sentiment that his heart opens and there flows from his pen expressions that touch the heart strings. His style of literary utterance is distinctly his own and typical of the man. His is a master mind; his activities are on a large scale; his conclusions are broadly significant.

with stock, and then as we drove along we came to swelling hills and far away was our objective point, a great sweep of green and brown landscape losing itself amid rounded hills, where the English edge ran by the Carter Bar. After we had finished our business at the homestead where two shepherds dwelt, also a ploughman, we set out for Phaup. There was only a trail. You walked across springy bent, and after a mile and a half or so, you topped the hill, and there below you came on the roof of a house. It lay cosily under the divide, and you looked across a fair valley towards the county of Northumberland. In a little meadow adjoining the house were the shepherd's cows. I'll never forget them. Great big roomy matrons with broad hooks and deep, milky looking bags and backs that told of fine roasting pieces. There was a dignity about them that told of long pedigrees not in books, or on parchment but they told the tale of generations of careful breeding. Here in reality I had my first introduction to the Shorthorn.

"THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA has been received and we wish to comment on it as being beyond expectations even though we were prepared for something extraordinary. It is a high-class magazine that cannot fail in the purpose for which it was brought out and to the Association is due the congratulations of the entire livestock fraternity."—Drovers Journal Stockman, Omaha.

They were typical of Collings and Bates. They ran to milk as well as beef making. When your bread and butter depends on your stock, for the Border shepherd drew his income from those cows and his little flock of sheep, it is certain you will put all your mind, energy and inherited live stock gifts into your work. Much of what little I know of live stock was gathered amid such scenes. The gentle, pawky, thrifty shepherd knew his work. He was a partner as it were with his employer, and he worked on the lines of commercial profit, and the man or boy who lived beside them had a splendid education.

And so I picked my first pebble from the Shore, and having found one it was an incentive to get another, and they came along in gradual succession, one object lesson after another.

In the county of Galloway they raise a hardy lot of Polled cattle, black, comely, with hides that can stand a winter storm. From that part of the world we used to get forty or fifty yearling heifers. We used them as sort of scavengers in our grass parks in winter, and put them on the hill or in cheaper pastures during the summer. They thrived and grew under rather rough usage. To mate with them my father had bought a white yearling bull. Where he got him I cannot recollect, but I think he came out of a drove in Berwick on Tweed. He had no pedigree, had been badly done, but he had a good head, big bones and a rangy fellow. He was used on the cows at the farm in the spring months, and about the 1st of July he was placed with the heifers in a park which we rented annually near one of our Lammermoor farms. The plan followed with above heifers was to mate them as yearlings. They had calves at two years old. Then they were mated again. The first crop of calves were weaned, and were carried forward and generally sold fat at three years old. They were beautiful blue greys, and it was a pleasure to see them around. The second crop was not weaned, but remained with the heifers, now three-year-olds, and they were fattened together. The mothers were splendid nurses. The result was an extraordinary good yearling for sale about April. The cow was kept till June and having fattened rapidly, was disposed of. With our outlying farms and a lot of cheap grazing, the transaction was a profitable one. Eventually we could not get the heifers at anything like a decent price, and we had to give up this line of raising and feeding. I am leaving my story of the white bull. As a two-year-old he made a wonderful development. The calves he left on the farm were wonderful. In a small way he was to us what Belvidere was to Bates. His progeny were wonders, many of them white. We used him three seasons, and in our small way with only grade cows, he made an impress that lasted for many

years. When he went to the butcher he was a mountain of smooth beef, not a patch of flabby fat on him, his great roasting ribs level almost as a board. A few years after, when I saw John Outhwaite's great white bull Royal Windsor, it brought me in mind of our farm yard bull picked up in a country market, and outside our little circle died "unwept, unhonored and unsung." But the lesson remains.

To replace him we got another bull, a yearling that had had excellent treatment and had a fine pedigree. An old friend who lived across the Border, a few miles, and my father, had gone over to Penrith, on the west coast of England, to buy some young steers, and while there they bought a couple of bulls. They paid, as I recollect, \$250 for the pair. They tossed a shilling for choice—the winner to pay \$130, and the loser \$120. Our neighbor got the choice and selected the neatest yearling, a very good specimen of a Shorthorn. To my father's lot fell a rather roughish looking, big-boned, loose-hided bull with a finely chiselled head. Both by

the same sire, they matched in color, being beautiful red roans. Naturally, there was a good deal of friendly rivalry as to the best bull of the two. Our neighbor had a lot of good cows, not registered, but all practically pure breds. He was one of the old style farmers, rich in the world's goods, fond of good living, a splendid farmer and very fond of good stock. In his famous meadow lands that bordered a swift running stream he had always a fine bunch of steers. Everything he had was the best to be had, and I see him yet on his fine old horse that blended with his other possessions, a very sedate, well-made nag, that never knew a hard day's work in his life. His bull did not grow out, he still remained a very neat, well made animal, but there was no stretch to him, whereas ours made into a wonderful bull. When he was led out of his big, commodious box he had a wonderful presence. The style of Bates, the deep flesh of Booth, for his pedigree showed both lines of blood. When I went to Bow Park in 1879 and saw 4th Duke of Clarence, then about 5 years old, it took

me back to the Penrith bull. They had the same style, were identical in color and just about the same weight. In those days we had no weigh scale at our farm but my father sold him as a four-year-old for beef (for at that age all went, good, bad and indifferent) at \$285, and the dealer who got him, meeting a rising market, sold him at \$315. I think it was the spring of 1872 that he went to market, a year of high prices, and when big cuts were in great demand. The produce from this bull, however, never equaled his predecessor's. The street arab had not only good looks, but great impressive power, and if he had been used like Favorite, great results might have been brought about. But those two bulls, possibly the only real good ones my father ever owned, were great objects to a young student seeking for light. Many years afterwards my father started a small herd of Shorthorns, thinking he would get some profit and amusement out of them, but he did not succeed. His life on the farm had been on strictly commercial lines. He loved to fatten droves of cattle and big flocks of sheep, raise them and feed them, take them as it were from the cradle to the grave, but as we went along with our ordinary business, there were some precious stones strewn in our path, and picking them up in after years I have been able to make use of them.



Clarence Kirklevington, white—Calved Feb. 8, 1881.

WEIGHT

NOVEMBER, 1882, 1620 LBS.

NOVEMBER, 1883, 2045 LBS.

NOVEMBER, 1884, 2400 LBS.

WINNINGS AT FAT STOCK SHOW, CHICAGO.

1882—Best Shorthorn Steer, one year and under two.....	First Prize
1883—Best Shorthorn Steer, two years and under three.....	First Prize
1883—Best Shorthorn Steer, any age.....	Sweepstakes
1883—Best Steer, two years and under three, any breed, judged by feeders.	Sweepstakes
1883—Best Steer, two years and under three, any breed, judged by butchers	Sweepstakes
1884—Best Shorthorn Steer, three years and under four.....	First Prize
1884—Best Shorthorn Steer, any age.....	Sweepstakes
1884—Best Steer, Cow or Heifer in the Show.....	Grand Sweepstakes
1884—Best Carcass, any age or breed.....	Grand Sweepstakes

BRED BY

Canada West Farm Stock Association, Bow Park, Brantford, Ontario

JOHN CLAY, Manager

JOHN HOPE, Superintendent.

JAMES SMITH, Herdsman

WISDOM

Let the novice seriously consider before infusing deteriorating blood or inferior quality into the firmly established standard created by generations of constructive breeding. Any act toward the undoing of this high standard of excellence is in itself little short of crime.

* * *

Ancestry and conformation each are alike essential in the upbuilding of the herd. To the breeder who would hope to raise the standard of his endeavor to a higher level, maximum results cannot be obtained without carefully considering these two important factors.

* * *

Pedigree alone will not suffice, nor can we rely on individual merit by itself to give a good account in the breeding herd. Quality with the blood descending from ancestry whose progeny breeds on and on, generation after generation, producing individuals of the most approved type, affords the only reliable assurance possible that like may produce like, and that each succeeding year will find their breeder a little higher on the ladder.—C. J. McMaster.

"One week ago I received the first number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA and I have waited a whole week to congratulate you in order that said congratulations might not be too congratulatory. The quarterly is splendid."—O. H. Southmayd, Deadwood, S. D.

J. J. Hill and Live Stock Improvement

By H. R. SMITH, of the First National Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota

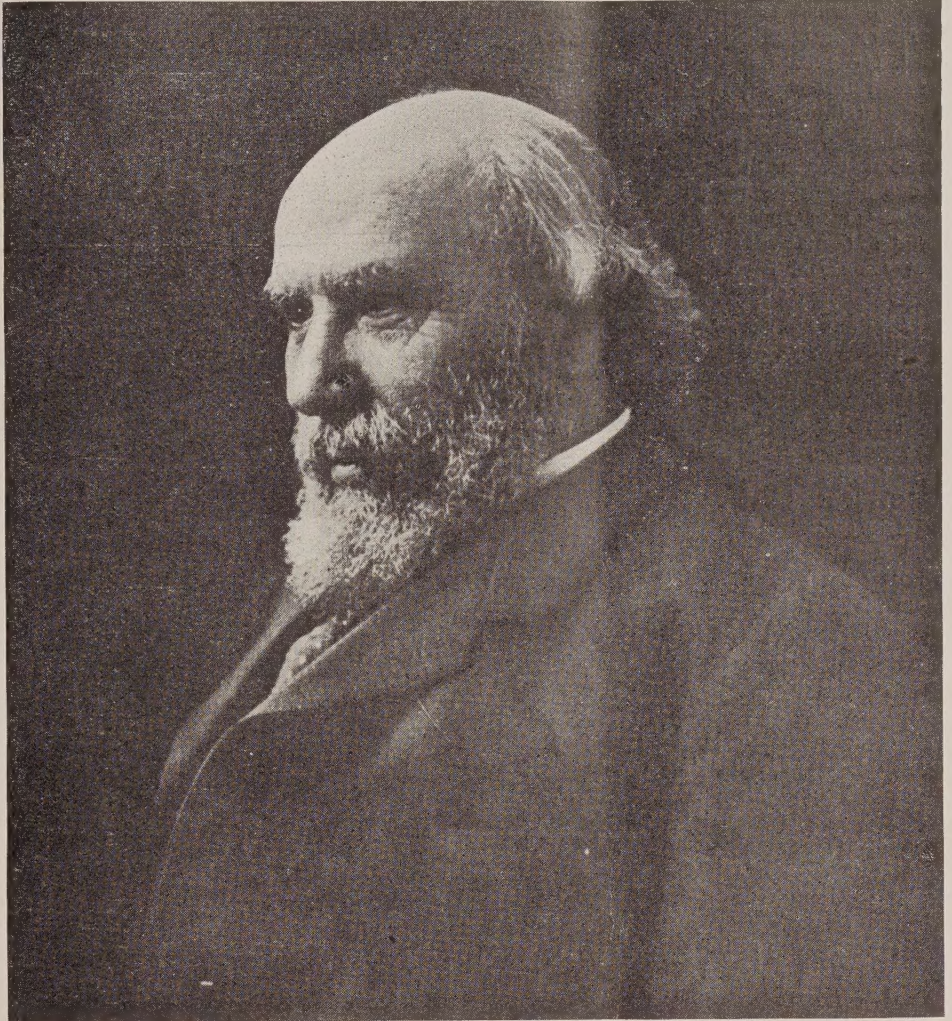
The passing of Mr. James J. Hill May 29th, 1916, was a great loss to the country, and particularly to the northwest, where he was recognized as having been largely responsible for its remarkable development during the past half century.

While Mr. Hill was 77 years old at the time of his death, and had relinquished the active responsibilities of the great railroad systems which he controlled, he was, up to within ten days of his death, as enthusiastic as ever over the possibilities of the northwest as an agricultural section, particularly so for the growth of the live stock industry. While Mr. Hill has always been a great believer in better farming, he has had more time to give to this subject during recent years, and it has been to his liking to do so.

He was known as a great railroad builder and financier, but his favorite topic of conversation was farming and live stock. During recent summers he has spent a large part of his time on his North Oaks farm, ten miles north of St. Paul, where he had a beautiful home surrounded by trees, shrubbery and flowers near the shores of Pleasant Lake. On this farm, comprising 4,000 acres of land, he maintained herds of registered Shorthorns, Ayrshires, South Devon and Dexters. He also made it a practice to graze during the summer about 300 steers, to be fattened during the winter months. A good class of draft horses are kept for doing the work on the farm, and a number of registered mares of the draft breed known as the Suffolk Punch were recently acquired. A registered herd of Duroc Jersey swine is maintained, as are also excellent flocks of Shropshire and Oxford sheep.

North Oaks Farm, originally unproductive because of the sandy character of the soil in much of the territory a few miles from the river, is now and has been for several years productive of large crops, because of the application of a liberal quantity of manure. This farm furnishes a striking example of what live stock will do for soil fertility. The corn last season on Mr. Hill's farm was large and well-eared, whereas the corn on the adjoining farm, having the same soil formation, but which had been treated with but little manure, was dwarfed and pale in color. It was doubtless the result of his own experience in the building up of this soil that was in part responsible for his strong advocacy for more live stock in the northwest.

The northwest has been favored by nature in the character of its soil, a large part of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana being a clay loam, dark in color because of the presence of humus. This land is especially adapted for the production of small grain, and as much of the country is comparatively new, the growing of the



James J. Hill

small grain, which can be converted into cash when the crop is harvested, has been the prevailing practice. It has only been during recent years that the people have come to a full realization of the need of more diversified farming and live stock to increase rather than deplete fertility.

The growing of corn has received a great stimulus in all this section. In Minnesota the total production of this cereal has doubled in the last ten years and quadrupled during the last twenty years. This state alone is now producing approximately one hundred million bushels of corn annually.

The growing of alfalfa is being strongly urged and is meeting with response everywhere. Clover is also very successfully grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Barley and oats have always been extensively produced in the northwest, and with these feeds to supplement corn, alfalfa and clover, there is every reason to believe that the live stock industry, which has developed so rapidly during the past year, will continue with still greater force during succeeding years. A large part of the credit

for this tendency to diversify rather than depend on small grain as a source of revenue is due to the efforts of Mr. Hill. While it is true that the hauling of small grain is more profitable to the railroads than the hauling of live stock, Mr. Hill has for years known that if considerably more of the land in the northwest is devoted to corn and forage crops which are fed to live stock and the manure put back on the plow land, it will mean less acres of small grain, but a larger total production.

While Mr. Hill amassed a great fortune during his life, it has not been done at the expense of others. Rather, it was accumulated through his efforts to help others first. His great fortune, made during a period of sixty years, beginning as a boy of 18 working for \$1.25 a day loading slabs in St. Paul, and later as a clerk for a steamboat company on the river, is a mere incident to countless small fortunes made on the farms of the great northwest, which, but a few years ago, were of small value because of the lack of transportation facilities and the further fact that but few people realized what wealth eventually might come from

this land. Not only has Mr. Hill served these people well with shipping facilities, but he has given valuable advice and suggestions as to how to take advantage best of nature's resources.

About twenty years ago, realizing the need of more and better cattle for the territory adjacent to his lines of railroad, Mr. Hill imported from England a large number of Shorthorn bulls for free distribution among farmers. While much good was accomplished at that time, it was a little premature, in the minds of most of the farmers, and while the effect of this early work was very beneficial, many failed to appreciate at that time the importance of more live stock, and Mr. Hill's expectations were not entirely fulfilled. A more recent distribution has met with greater response, because the farmers see now what Mr. Hill saw years ago, and they are eager to get these bulls with which to grade up their herds. These bulls have been distributed along the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana and to some extent farther west, where they are unquestionably doing a great deal for the communities where owned.

Mr. Hill began breeding Shorthorns on his North Oaks Farm during the early Eighties. He was one of the first importers of Scotch Shorthorns. These cattle were a curiosity at that time because of their low-down build, thickness of flesh and superior beef qualities. Cumberland Type, the grand champion bull, and Gipsy Cumberland Third, grand champion female, both owned by Charles Saunders, are direct descendants of the cow Bonnie Gipsy, bought by Mr. Hill from William Duthie. This cow was in calf when imported and later produced Gipsy of North Oaks, the fifth granddam of these two champions.

For several years past Mr. Hill has been giving more attention to Shorthorns of the milking strain, and there may be found at North Oaks today one

of the best herds of this type of cattle in America. Some of these cows were imported from England by Professor Thomas Shaw two years ago. It was a revelation to the writer to see Mr. Hill call these cows by name and to give the milk records of many of them, in view of his vast business interests in railroads, steamboat lines, ore fields and banking institutions. No doubt much of his success in life was due to his remarkable memory for details. It was astonishing how he could quote off-hand figures bearing on the production of

"THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA is here and we are greatly pleased with it in every respect. It surely represents much of keenly intelligent and painstaking effort in its planning and make-up and is highly creditable to its editor, the breed and the Association. The form, stock, style, illustrations and matter are admirable and sure to attract praiseful comment from all who see them. That it will prove a missionary for great good in animal husbandry and agricultural lines cannot be questioned."—F. D. Coburn of Kansas.

cereals, live stock, etc., not only in this country, but in foreign countries as well.

Mr. Hill's familiarity with the work in progress at the farm and the records of his cows is perhaps less noteworthy in view of the fact that this was his recreation. He had a real affection for the live stock on the farm, and it was his custom to talk to them and pet them on each visit to the stables. It was nothing unusual to see him go into the granary, where he filled his pockets with ears of corn, with which to gratify their expectations. Several of these milking Shorthorns have been giving as high as 60 pounds of milk per day. Mr. Hill took particular satisfaction in exhibit-

ing a very choice, wide-backed roan Shorthorn steer, weighing 2000 pounds, as a 3-year-old, which was out of one of these heaviest milking cows. He believed in the milking Shorthorns for the northwest, because they give a paying quantity of milk and butter fat, and at the same time produce calves that are profitable to feed for beef. A large number of our farms in the northwest are large in size, and not sufficient labor is available to convert more than a small part of the feed produced into dairy products. It is very desirable, therefore, to keep a class of cows that will produce calves suitable for finishing as beef or to be sold as feeders. Neither are the so-called special-purpose beef Shorthorns adapted to many of these farms, because corn is not grown in sufficient quantity to make beef production the chief industry. The keeping of milk cows makes it possible to utilize relatively more roughage, and the butter fat can be made an important source of revenue.

It seems a pity that one who has been so useful in his influence for better things in life could not live for several generations to come. While he is gone from us, the principles for which he stood will be an inspiration to all for years to come.

* * *

The Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association will donate \$10 to any county fair in the state of Minnesota that will duplicate the amount, to be used as prizes for calves sired by registered Shorthorn bulls and showing a predominance of Shorthorn blood. This is to apply until the amount that the Shorthorn Association has available for this use is used up. Money is to be used for county fairs for the fall of 1916. The boys fitting and showing the calves must be 16 years of age or under. All calves shown must be under 12 months of age. If your county is interested in this, get in touch with the state secretary, P. S. Jordan of Morris, Minn.



Courtesy Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.

Photo by Risk

These Shorthorns sold for \$40,000 at public auction, June 7th. B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill., paid \$17,550 of this amount.

Judging Shorthorns

By the Late
John A. Craig



Courtesy Rapp Bros., St. Edward, Nebr.

Photo by Risk

The get of Village Pride. There is ample width of chest, spring of rib and depth of covering

In the judging of a Shorthorn, it is essential to first make a careful inspection of the true outlines of the animal as he stands before the judge. Taking a position slightly away from it, the judge notes the character of the head in general, and particularly its carriage. Then the fullness of the neck and the outline of the animal as the eye traverses over the shoulder along the back to the tail head. In this view it should be observed that the line is level from the start of the shoulder to the head of the tail. Then it drops perpendicularly down the hind quarter; then starts parallel with the upper line of the flank and is carried more or less straight along the lower line, there being no shallowness, especially in the floor of the chest, to break the straightness of this line. Length, depth and general levelness are the characteristics sought in the general form.

With this brief inspection the judge, with the breeders' demands in view, carefully inspects the head. I will venture the assertion that there is no part of the breeding animal that foretells more to the breeder than that of the head. In the typical male the mouth should be large and the lips inclined to thickness; the nose is a rich flesh color, and just at the top of the muzzle, where it joins the face, there should be a

marked incurving. The face should be clearly chiseled and short; more or less wavy hair is looked for in this region on the bull, and this should be especially noticeable on the face and at the base of the horn. The horns in the male should be creamy, waxlike, and inclined to be flat in shape, springing well from the coronet, and inclined to bend inwards toward the face with age. The ear should be neatly attached, though not delicate, and fringed with an abundance of fine, long hair. From the base of the horn the crest springs strong and heavy. Below the neck is tucked in and up below the throat, and this part should be short, muscular and swelling full over the shoulder.

When Bates bought Belvidere from Mr. Stephenson, largely on the head that he saw protruding from a box stall he put into practice the belief of nearly every breeder as to the desirability of having a strong, masculine head for a breeding sire. In the instance of the cow, we expect the head to show more refinement, the face being slightly longer, the eye gentler, the horn lighter, and the neck somewhat slimmer. The expression in either case should be thoroughly typical of the sex—that of the bull somewhat spirited and aggressive, while the cow should reflect a quieter and more submissive disposition. A dif-

ference should also exist in the character of the shoulder; in the bull there is a width and fullness which should not be characteristic of the heifer. An expression used by Mr. Carr, in writing of Warlabby Shorthorns, fitly expresses this difference, when he wrote that one of his heifers had "shoulders like a salmon."

Smoothness here in the cow is eminently desirable, and a slight narrowness of this region in favor of width of hips should not be considered other than a desirable sex characteristic. Passing toward the shoulder, this should fit snugly to the body and not be rough in any region. It is necessary that it slope some to fit properly, and the tops should come together in a snug union. Leaving this part, we come to that which gives the Shorthorn its standing as a beef animal. Beginning back of the shoulder and along the top, we find the valuable cuts which are desirable for the market. The lines on each side of the back should be carried true to the last rib with a loin thick, preferably inclined to raise some, followed by hooks well covered and smooth, and a long hind quarter, ending in a level tail head and wide pin bones. From this the round, or buttock, should shape plump, full and well-meated from any point of view. The legs should, in a word, have the qual-

ities which we expect in those of a horse, dropping straight, being well set, and showing lots of quality. With this general view of the form, the next important point, both from the breeder's and butcher's point of view, is the handling. Placing his hand flat on the rib, the critical judge first notices the character of the hair before its color. In some Shorthorns there is a long coat of a furry nature, which gives a peculiar mossiness to this feature, and this thickness, with softness, should be considered characteristic of the modern Shorthorn. The hair, in color, includes any of the standard red, white and roan, but the deeper it is of any of these colors the more generally it is liked.

The skin under this coat should be fairly thick, and yet pliable and mellow underneath. The flesh below should feel firm and springy, without the soft and jelly-like feel which is characteristic of too much fat. This firmness and mellowness of handling is a point which cannot be too much magnified in breeding cattle. In our progress we have surely reached that point where we must discriminate between animals that are overdone and underdone in favor of those which are in proper condition. This is a condition which is brought about by natural thrift and vigor on the part of the animal, with attention from the feeder to all those things which are conducive to health. A thrifty animal generally has the right kind of a coat, hide and covering of flesh, so that in

recognizing this as breeding condition we give importance to qualities which should have the highest credit in the breeder's estimation. I wish to discriminate closely here between what we know as natural wealth of flesh as against the soft, flabby covering which results from high and overfeeding. In the instance of any kind of cattle, I do not think it is possible to have too much natural flesh; that means muscle and lean meat, which is to a considerable extent a factor transmitted in breeding. It means greater health on the part of the animal possessing it, and it means more merit for the carcass on the block, while, on the other hand, the fat which is a result of the use of excessive fattening foods interferes with the thrift of the animal, has an injurious influence on the breeding qualities, and in addition is a disqualification for the block.

For these reasons, which I submit as strong ones, the judge in the modern show ring should, when handling the exhibits before him, look especially for these points which will enable him to discriminate between mere accumulation of fat and the natural development of flesh. Patchiness, softness, rolls, ties or any of these features which we know to mean a lack of quality in the flesh, should be severely discountenanced. In taking these qualities into consideration—the contour of the animal, the handling qualities, with other indications of thrift and the sex characteristics—we have included most of those things which are closely related to constitution. The

carriage, contour and handling qualities foretell thrift, vigor and constitution, which mean so much for the continued utility of any animal in the herd.

So far we have considered the material qualities of the Shorthorn, but there is another feature which has added greatly to their popularity, and yet it is hard to give it a definite value. Possibly, of late years, we have not been giving it the attention which should have been received in the show ring, and for that reason I think reference should be made to it here. I refer to the style and carriage and the general conduct of a typical Shorthorn. There is no doubt about it, but this is one of the breed characteristics of the animal which has drawn more onlookers to the Shorthorn ringside than almost any other feature. There have been times when style and carriage were magnified too much, but it is possible, too, that within recent years we have somewhat neglected it.

The typical Shorthorn bull has a bold and impressive style, either at rest or in movement, which is one of the most pleasing features among our show cattle. Upstanding, with unusual boldness of front, the Shorthorn bull makes a picture of animal grandeur which is hard to surpass, especially if he has had some of the skill of our best showmen devoted to him at this time. Then, in movement, the walk should be easy, with a gay carriage that at once challenges attention. In more than one show ring the possession of style and elegance has contributed to the winning of prizes.



Courtesy C. A. Saunders & Sons, Manilla, Iowa.

Cumberland's Type, 23 of his sons and daughters sold for \$24,000. He won 36 championships in 36 shows

Winners in the Making By Frank D. Tomson

It was an October morning and the rising sun shown like a glowing red ball through the hazy atmosphere. The wooded slopes displayed a profuse and fascinating variety of colors, forming a picture of rare harmony typical of the early autumn. In the barn yard the bulging stacks of grain waited the coming of the thresher. Ample corn shocks in regular rows and numberless golden yellow pumpkins in the field indicated an abundant harvest. As the sun rose above the eastern horizon the colors brightened and enhanced the beauty of the scene. A sturdy farm boy of fifteen years paused in his morning work and looked with new interest upon the famil-

as she continued to regard their presence with concern. Tom placed his hands over his mouth and imitated the barking of a dog, whereupon Blossom hurried away among the bushes to her calf in hiding. The calf bounced to its feet and brought forth an expression simultaneously from father and son. "Well, by George!" for it was like Joseph's coat, of many colors.

"Gee, but ain't he spotted?" said Tom. and a nod of mixed amusement and disgust was his father's only reply. They looked him over to see that he was all right and had taken his milk, and Tom, noting that he was a good one, proposed that they make a show

the answer came and supplied Tom with the information that proved helpful. He sent for a bulletin issued by the Agricultural College treating on this subject and read it carefully. His father, passing through the barn one day, observed several pages of this bulletin, the herdsman's letter and a few clippings pasted up in a convenient place for reference. He noted, too, as the months passed, that Tom gave more time to the stock and the farm and less to the neighborhood frivolities.

Winter passed, spring came and went and the summer was far advanced. Tom had been faithful to his charge and was counting the days till the opening of



Courtesy Rapp Bros., St. Edward, Nebr.

The Breeding Herd

Photo by Risk

lar and strangely beautiful landscape. His father was starting to the back pasture to look after the herd of breeding cows and called to his son, "Better get a bucket of salt and come with me, Tom. We'll have a look at the cows in the back pasture." Tom hustled with the salt and a little later together with his father strolled under the scattering trees, up the slope heavily carpeted with blue grass and gayly decorated with the fallen leaves.

"Somehow I always like the woods," said Tom, "and most of all this time of the year. It's fine to hear the leaves rustle as you walk along and see all the different colors, and then there's kind of a sweet smell in the air, too."

"Yes," his father replied, "it's fine, and reminds me of the days when I was your age back east and used to gather nuts and hunt squirrels."

Tom continued to speak, now that he had touched a responsive chord. "I always thought I wanted to live in town, but I am getting to think I like the farm better to live on." They passed over the knoll and found the herd feeding contentedly on the other slope, and as they approached one of the cows tossed her head anxiously.

"Guess Blossom's got a calf," said Tom, as they watched the cow's movements

steer of him. They looked over the herd and returned through the woods to the barnyard. As they neared the barn the elder turned to Tom and said, "If you'll take good care of that spotted rascal I'll give him to you and you can show him at the county fair next year." Tom was inwardly delighted, but merely replied, "I'm much obliged; maybe I can fix him up fit to show, although I never fed a calf for a show."

"Well, it will be a good time for you to learn," was his father's reply.

Tom returned to his unfinished chores, thinking much about the calf and how to handle him to the best advantage. It being Saturday he did not have to attend school, and spent most of the day in preparing a box stall for the cow and calf. Towards evening he went again to the pasture and drove them in and shut them in the stall. In the daytime, except in stormy weather, the cow was turned into the pasture and the calf was given the run of the little lot with access to shelter.

As the weeks passed, Tom watched the development of the calf with rising hope. He read the stock papers with increasing interest, and one day he wrote to a herdsman, who, he had read, had been successful in fitting show steers, for a few pointers. In due time

the county fair. He had named the calf "Sidelight" on account of the white spots and stripes on each side, and he seemed to Tom to fill the description of a "good killer." Finally the opening day of the fair came and found Sidelight in a comfortable stall with a deep bedding of straw. Tom observed with some apprehension that two well-known herds, of which he had often read, had stopped over on their way to the state fair, and each had a steer calf. So he worked with greater care to put Sidelight in presentable form. He had studied the other two entries, but thought that Sidelight was wider sprung in the rib, had more meat on the back and was fuller in the quarters, though was not as fat as either of the others. When the time came for judging the calves Tom became quite nervous; it was a new experience, but he did his best. The judge, a local man and somewhat elated over his selection for the place, indicated a preference for the long-haired, level red and furry coated roan, each revealing the herdsman's art in hair dressing and posing, and gave them first and second, leaving Sidelight outside the money. Scarcely had the ribbons been tied when a man from an adjoining county stepped into the ring and hastily ran his hand over each calf

and turned abruptly to the judge and said, "You must be afraid of spots."

"Well, I don't like 'em much," was the reply.

"You don't seem to like form either," was the biting retort.

This started a general discussion, and while the weight of reputation inclined favor to the red and the roan, the more experienced pronounced Sidelight the best prospect of the three. At the tying of the ribbons Tom was greatly downcast, for his hopes had been nursed for many months; but this unexpected interest from others in his entry gave him new hope, and he led Sidelight back to his stall with mingled chagrin and buoyancy. He had finished tying him to the manger when he was addressed by the man who had started the discussion of the ring. "Sonny, you've got a coming steer there; you deserved to win, and I want you to fix him up for the state fair next year."

"I will, if my father will let me," said Tom.

"Who is your father?"

"John Foster. He couldn't be here today."

"Well, he'll let you, and I'll see that he does. Tell him Brown said so."

Scarcely had he departed when Mr. Landers, the owner of the red winner, approached Tom and said, "Well, my boy, your calf needs more fitting, but he's a right good one. Do you want to sell him?"

Tom said he hadn't thought about selling him.

"Well, if you do, I'll give you \$50 for him."

This looked like a good price to Tom and he was tempted to accept the offer, but heeding Mr. Brown's suggestion, he said, "No, I thought I'd fit him for the state fair next year."

"You know that takes a lot of time and considerable expense," was Mr. Lander's reply. "Better sell him when you have a chance."

But Tom quietly answered in the negative and Landers left with the request that he write if he wanted to sell.

The fair over, Tom and Sidelight were again at home, Tom much wiser if not more enthusiastic than before. He had a talk with his father about the show and told him what Mr. Brown had said.

"Yes, you've done so well with him, I want you to fit him for the state fair."

Tom set about learning how to care for the steer during the coming year, and in doing so he gained many points in the management of the herd and the farm as well. The seasons passed quickly by and Sidelight made splendid advance. His was the first entry received by the secretary of the state fair and Tom had Sidelight on the grounds several days in advance of the opening date, thinking a few days' rest would be to his advantage after shipment. As the numerous exhibits arrived Tom looked them over and found himself quite concerned as to the final outcome,

for there seemed a large number of yearling steers. The judging of the steer classes was delayed a day, as the judge had been unable to reach the fair on the day appointed for the purpose. Tom was busy about the stall when he was accosted by his old friend of the year before, who gave him a hearty handshake and eagerly examined Sidelight. He turned to Tom and said, "I knew I wasn't fooled either in the calf or in you." They talked of the other entries, many of which were commendable, and being advised of the delay in judging, Brown said, "You had better go in with the boys in the judging contest for practice today. I'll be around to watch after your steer." To this Tom assented and when the class was called he went about his work soberly and his papers when finished were handed in, and Tom returned to his stall, saying to Mr. Brown that there were a lot of boys in the class.

Early the next forenoon the yearling steers were called out and Tom led Sidelight into the arena among twenty



"Go to the Top"

other entries. The judge seemed quite at home in his work and went about picking the winner. One after another was sent to the fore, and though he gave Sidelight a minute inspection, he did not move him. Tom began to wonder if spots really did make a difference, and wondered, too, if a reputation was a factor in the making of awards. As the judge rearranged those he had selected for the prizes, Tom's hope was waning, for Sidelight stood in tenth place. His hands twitched in spite of himself, but Brown, leaning over the railing, touched Tom on the shoulder and said, "Don't you worry." The judge had made a careful selection and seemed to be going over them for his final look, and Tom's heart sank. The crowd looked on with intense interest. Stepping back as though satisfied with the rating, the judge paused one brief second, and placing his hand on Sidelight's hip, motioned to Tom to back him out, and as he came closer said in a low voice, "Go to the top." As Sidelight was led into the first place, the crowd cheered and the applause continued for several minutes. When the blue ribbon was handed to Tom his hand trembled so that he dropped it, and the man holding the second winner picked it up and

stuffed it in Tom's pocket, and taking his hand said, "Shake, old man." A dozen hands were extended to Tom. Brown patted him on the back and said, "Well, sonny, it paid, didn't it?" The red and the roan stood fifth and seventh. The onlookers spent much time in "going over" Sidelight and discussing his form. The man with the megaphone announced the result of the awards, and when he gave the name and age of the owner of the winner, another cheer broke forth from the throng. Tom was much abashed, for it was all new to him, and he slipped out with Sidelight, and alert Mr. Brown, anticipating offers to purchase, advised Tom to make a strong price on him. "Better make it \$300, for Landers needs him. You notice his calf and 2-year-old won, but his yearling is weak." Sure enough, later in the day Mr. Landers called Tom aside and said, "I'm ready to talk business if you want to sell your yearling and will make me a fair price." Tom said he would sell him and wanted \$300. Landers demurred, but observing that Tom was disposed to stand firm, he closed the deal, fearing to leave it open, as he had the herd prize in view in the coming big show of the year, and a check for \$300, the largest he had ever seen, rested in Tom's hand.

Tom led Sidelight over to the Landers' stalls, patted him again and again, and when he finally turned away he was fumbling in his pocket for his handkerchief. He packed the few things he brought with him in a large grip and turned the feed that remained unused over to Mr. Landers, together with the blanket which had covered Sidelight. Having decided to leave for home that night, he went to the superintendent, who directed him to the secretary's office for his prize money.

The train reached the home station early in the morning, and after securing breakfast at the lunch counter, he rode to the farm with the rural mail carrier. Alighting at the front gate he carried the home mail under his arm. His father met him in the yard and asked what he had done with his steer. For reply Tom handed him the two checks, for \$375, and told him of the winnings. They passed joyously into the house and surprised his mother, who radiantly greeted him and when told of his winnings and sale of Sidelight, gave him a motherly caress. His father was opening the mail, and with some show of animation handed an open letter to Mrs. Foster to read. She read the letter and with tears in her eyes, kissed Tom repeatedly. The letter was from Brown. It ran, "Tom won the judging contest and gets a scholarship at the Agricultural College. Good work. Thirty boys competed. Tom left the grounds before the decision was made. Congratulations." John Foster got up from his chair, and placing his hand on his son's shoulder, said: "Tom, we've been proud of you for a long time, but today we're a little prouder than usual."

Shorthorn Cattle in the Northwest

The first Shorthorn cattle brought to the Northwest were probably those brought into Oregon at a very early date by the Hudson Bay Company. These cattle were considered by the pioneers as very high class animals, but of course they were unregistered, and have no descendants among the present day registered Shorthorn cattle. There were also several other small importations, mainly to Western Oregon. The real history of Shorthorn cattle in the Northwest, however, begins with importation made by Ladd & Reed in November, 1871. Messrs. Ladd & Reed were two very wealthy business men of Portland, who had a great love for live stock and farming of all kinds, and who were, furthermore, public spirited men and desirous of doing everything possible for the welfare and

By E. L. Potter

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three years. He then came to the United States, landing in San Francisco in 1870, and coming from there direct to Oregon. It was Mr. Watson who was instrumental in interesting Ladd & Reed in shipping in some very high-class Shorthorns, as well as other live stock. Mr. Watson was authorized to go East and purchase the best animals obtainable, regardless of price. In the meantime Mr. M. H. Cochrane of Compton, Quebec, had gone to England and Scotland and purchased some of the best stock in England, including many first

years state veterinarian of Oregon, then director of the Oregon Experiment Station, and now our honored governor. Governor Withycombe came to Oregon at this time with his father and brothers from their home in Devonshire, England.

This Shorthorn herd was maintained by Ladd & Reed for many years. At first it was under the charge of Mr. Watson, but he soon became tired of Oregon and went to California. Later, however, he went East, where he was identified with Mr. Turlington in the establishment of the big Turlington herd of Aberdeen-Angus. When Mr. Watson left Oregon the herd was put in charge of Mr. Withycombe, father of the present governor, who was shortly succeeded by Mr. George Gammie, a thrifty, hard-



*The first prize aged herd at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, exhibited by
C. E. Ladd, North Yamhill, Ore., in their Oregon surroundings*

progress of Oregon and the great Northwest. Mr. Ladd was the head of the present well-known Ladd family of Portland, while Mr. Reed was the founder of the now famous Reed Institute of the same city. The real impetus for this importation came through Mr. Wm. Watson. Wm. Watson was a son of the famous Hugh Watson of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, founder of the Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle. Wm. Watson was associated for many years with his father in the breeding and handling of Aberdeen-Angus. He also had the privilege of intimate acquaintance and association with the great Shorthorn breeders of England, such as Thomas Bates and the Booths. Mr. Watson was a wonderfully capable man, but was inclined to go wild occasionally, and was fond of drink. He finally decided to leave England and go to New Zealand, where he remained some two or

prize winners at the English Royal. Most of the best animals were bought by Mr. Watson and shipped by rail to San Francisco, and then by boat to Oregon. The shipment included 16 head of cows and heifers, all of which had been imported by Mr. Cochrane, and two bulls, Governor General and Lord of the Valley. In addition to the Shorthorns the shipment also contained a number of choice Cotswold ewes, five Clydesdales, four Berkshires and several Ayrshires. Mr. Watson had brought to California from New Zealand several Leicester sheep, which were added to the shipment at San Francisco. It may be interesting to note that on the same boat which brought this stock from San Francisco to Portland was a man who was afterwards to become one of the best known characters in the live stock work of the Northwest. We refer to Dr. James Withycombe, who was for many

headed Scotchman and a thorough stockman. Mr. Gammie had come to Oregon in the early seventies, had spent some time as herdsman under Mr. Watson's guidance, and was eminently qualified to take up the management of the herd, which he retained for about 18 years; that is, from 1876 to 1894. Up until the last few years of Mr. Gammie's management this herd was the only really high-class herd of Shorthorns in the Northwest. Furthermore, from 1871 until about 1885, it was maintained without bringing in any outside blood, with the exception of one bull purchased in California. In 1885, 7th Earl of Fame was purchased by mail from Richard Gibson of Ontario, Canada. Shortly, however, Mr. Gammie was sent East to purchase new blood. He was accompanied on this trip by Mr. W. M. Ladd, son of the original W. S. Ladd. W. M. Ladd was then a young man, just



Yearling Heifers on Dress Parade in Montana

out of school, and with little interest in live stock. He was sent with Mr. Gammie by his father with the idea that he might possibly acquire a taste for Shorthorn cattle. This was certainly a fortunate move on the father's part, since W. M. Ladd not only acquired a liking for Shorthorn cattle, but soon became the acknowledged authority of the Northwest on Shorthorn breeding and Shorthorn history, and became an immense factor in the improvement of western live stock. He later, however, turned his attention largely to Jerseys. His success with this breed is shown by the fact that he put more animals in the Advanced Registry than any other breeder in America, with the exception of Mr. C. I. Hood. On this trip a number of good animals, both bulls and females, were purchased, largely from Mr. John Hope and Robert Miller of Canada, and Wm. Warfield of Kentucky. The herd now embarked on an era of wonderful prosperity, but it was not destined to last. Mr. W. S. Ladd and Mr. Reed were by this time getting quite old, and hoping to protect the firm in case of death of either or both partners, incorporated their interests. This, however, proved a mistake, and upon the death of both men in 1893, the estate fell into bad hands. The new manager was determined to sell all of the cattle, as well as the Clydesdale stock, for whatever they would bring, and the entreaties of the younger Ladds were of no avail. Cattle were sold here and there for whatever they would bring. Very high class cows were disposed of at \$50 to \$60 per head. Some of the cattle fell in good hands, but most of them were lost as far as the Shorthorn interests of the country were concerned. Mr. W. M. Ladd had a great ambition to build up a wonderful herd of Shorthorn cattle, expecting eventually to make it number about 100 head of breeding females. At the same time he hoped to develop a stud of about 50 fine Clydesdale mares. This, however, had to be abandoned, and finally, after only a few of the Shorthorns were left, a consultation was called between W. M. Ladd, his brother C. E. Ladd, and Mr. Gammie, wherein it was agreed that Mr. C. E. Ladd would buy the remnant of the Shorthorns and put them on his own farm at North Yamhill, Oregon.

This purchase was made in the year of 1894, and the Shorthorn breeding operations of the Ladd & Reed firm were closed.

We will now have to go back a few years and take up a new thread of the story. In the year of 1884 a thrifty, shrewd Scotch lad, 19 years of age, came out to Canada from Scotland with a shipment of Polled Angus cattle to Geary Brothers, at Keilor Lodge, Ontario, Canada. He remained there a year, and then went to Missouri for a year, where he also worked with Aberdeen-Angus cattle. In the spring of 1886 he came to Oregon, as herdsman for Ladd & Reed under the managership of Mr. Gammie. This young man was Frank Brown, now of Carlton, Oregon, and probably the best known and most influential character in Shorthorn circles

"THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA very fitly represents the Shorthorn in America. The initial number of this magazine is a masterpiece in make-up and typography, while the articles it contains are of the first quality and written by men whose experience makes of them final authorities. No more important step for the legitimate advertising of Shorthorns has ever been taken by this great association than the inauguration of this publication."—*Rural Spirit, Portland.*

of the Northwest today. When Mr. C. E. Ladd bought the remnant of the old Ladd & Reed herd and put them on his farm at North Yamhill, Mr. Brown was given charge. The C. E. Ladd herd, under Mr. Brown's management, was remarkably successful and really accomplished wonders for the Shorthorn industry of the Northwest. The first year under this new management Mr. Brown was sent East to purchase a new bull. Mr. Brown was an entire stranger in the Eastern states, but was a reader of the *Breeder's Gazette*, so he went to A. H. Sanders for advice. Mr. Sanders recommended that he look up Baron Linwood 10th, which was done and Baron Linwood 10th was purchased and brought to Oregon. This was the beginning of many trips made by Mr. Brown

to Canada and the Eastern states for the purchase of Shorthorns. In the last 20 years he has made no less than 30 trips to bring back good Shorthorns. In the year 1904 this herd received the very great distinction of being awarded first prize on aged herd at the World's Fair at St. Louis, upon a very fine group, headed by the imported bull Bapton Ensign. The following year this farm was also awarded first place on aged herd at the Lewis & Clark Exposition. The winning at Portland was, of course, less sensational than the winning at St. Louis, but it was really a better herd of cattle. In the year 1907 Mr. Brown bought the cattle from Mr. Ladd, together with a part of the farm, and since that date the cattle have been under Mr. Brown's sole ownership.

So far our story has been concerned entirely with one herd, tracing it through its various changes of ownership and management. The other leading herds of the Northwest have nearly all been started from this one source. The first was that of Mr. Alex Chalmers of Forest Grove, who bought a few cows and heifers from Mr. Gammie in the year 1887. This stock Mr. Chalmers has maintained with some outside additions ever since, and is now one of the leading herds of the west, winning most of the money at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Chalmers is a native of Scotland, where his father before him was a breeder of cattle in Aberdeenshire, and a neighbor and friend of Amos Cruickshank.

The next important herd began with the purchase by Mr. N. C. Maris of Newberg, Oregon, of a carload of cows at his father's dispersion sale in Park county, Indiana. To accompany these cows the good bull, Conqueror, was purchased of J. G. Robbins of Horace, Indiana. This herd was soon moved to Heppner, Oregon, where Mr. W. O. Minor was also making a small start in the way of breeding Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Maris and Mr. Minor worked together quite largely, and after about 3 or 4 years Maris sold his herd to Minor, but retained charge as manager in Mr. Minor's employ. This was about the time that the Ladd & Reed herd was being disposed of in such a reckless manner, and Mr. Maris and Mr. Minor were fortunate in securing a number of

very high class animals at almost gift prices, among them being the famous cow Reality, purchased for \$50. Mr. Minor later sold thousands of dollars worth of stock from this cow. There now began an era of heavy purchases from the Eastern states. Mr. Brown, as has been noted, was making numerous trips to the Middle West and to Canada. Mr. Maris and Mr. Minor also made many trips for similar purposes, where some very high class animals were obtained regardless of price. Among these was the famous cow, Sally Girl, familiar to all students of Shorthorn history. This cow was purchased for the sum of \$1,700, then an unheard of price in the Northwest. She made a great record as a show cow in the West, and was the dam of a wonderful lot of animals. Another great cow was Sassy Frantic. The herd of J. G. Robbins & Sons seemed the favorite spot for the purchase of cattle for the Northwest, and many good animals were brought out during this period, most of them rich in the blood of Gay Monarch and St. Valentine. Mr. Maris did not remain long in this position, but Mr. Minor himself still maintains the herd. Ever since its inception the Minor herd has had a great influence upon Shorthorn affairs of the West. Mr. Minor has bought more high priced cattle to the coast than any other man. The greatest bull ever in this part of the world was Golden Goods, a son of Choice Goods, for which Mr. Minor paid H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo., \$3,400. A great many breeders founded good herds during the first decade of this century and most of them obtained foundation stock from either Minor or C. E. Ladd.

In the year 1902 the C. E. Ladd herd under Mr. Brown's management, put on an auction at Spokane. Prior to the sale a gentleman was introduced to Mr. Brown as Captain Robert Dunn of Wapato, Washington. Mr. Dunn explained that he was heavily interested in fruit, hops and hay, but knew nothing about the Shorthorns. He did, however, have some boys whom he wished to interest in the business, and therefore he wanted to buy some Shorthorn cows, and would purchase what Mr. Brown advised. Mr. Brown picked out some heifers and a bull, which Mr. Dunn purchased as he had said. This became the nucleus of one of the largest and best herds of the present day, that of Mr. A. D. Dunn of Wapato, Washington. Mr. A. D. Dunn was, of course, one of the sons to whom the Captain referred. With this small beginning Mr. Dunn, with the aid of careful handling and further judicious purchases from Mr. Minor and from Eastern breeders, was able to build up a herd of considerable numbers and splendid quality. Probably no one has made more from a small beginning than Mr. Dunn.

At the same sale a few cattle were sold to Mr. J. H. McCroskey of Fishtrap, Washington. This beginning was another destined to a great future, and as soon as Mr. McCroskey's son Joe be-

came old enough to take charge of the cattle, the herd began an era of expansion which has seldom been equalled, and today takes rank with the big herds of the country.

In the meantime breeding herds of Shorthorn cattle were being established everywhere, and there are a great many leaders in the game who properly deserve mention in this story, but space does not permit. We hope that we do not seem selfish in confining our story so largely to Oregon herds, but the history of Shorthorns in the Northwest does really center around these foundation herds established originally in Oregon. It was not until later years and the development of the Dunn, McCroskey and other herds that the State of Washington became much of a factor. In Idaho there are a great many breeders with good cattle, but they are less prominent in the sales and show rings of the Northwest at the present time, since their surplus goes direct to the range trade. The history of Shorthorns in Montana would really be a separate story, since they developed along their own lines from stock brought directly from the East, and it was not until the

"I think your quarterly an extraordinary production from the cover picture to the last cover page of famous prize winners. If you can keep up to your own high standard in future issues, it will not be long before other breeds must take off their hats to THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. Congratulations."—Theodore Jessup, Asst. Cashier Woodlawn Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.

last few years that Montana has become a factor in Northwest Shorthorn circles. Now, however, we have to reckon with the Montana breeders in the show rings and in the auction sales. California has had also more or less of an independent history, although there has been some interchange of live stock between the Northwest and that section and California has occasionally sent exhibits to fairs of the Northwest, and in the past few years the Gibson Estate, M. F. Rose, Miss Julian and others, have been heavy purchasers in the auction sales held at Portland, and still more recently have come back as consignors. In the meantime the territory continues to broaden, and British Columbia is coming to us for cattle, and will doubtless become a part of our prosperous and growing Shorthorn circle.

A factor of almost as much importance in Shorthorn development in the Northwest as the development of some of our large herds are the auction sales. The first really important auction sale put on was that, previously mentioned, in Spokane in the year 1902. Mr. Ladd sent a number of very high class cattle to this sale, but it was altogether an experiment. There was almost no one at the sale, and the prospect was very blue. When the time arrived there were not over 30 people in the tent. The first animal to be brought in was the cow Elgitha, a cow of very unusual merit, both in the show ring and as a breeder. She had been purchased in Canada by Mr. Brown, but had already made a reputation in the West by beating the great Sally Girl. It seemed like a terrible sacrifice, and the surprise of the management can well be imagined when, al-



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.

Maxwalton Commander sold at private treaty for \$7,000 to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.

Photo by Risk

most before they had time to realize it, the cow sold for \$1,000. That there was any one in that little crowd of apparently indifferent men who was willing to pay \$1,000 for a cow, no one dreamed. This was the top of the sale, but the total of 40 head were easily and rapidly disposed of for an average of \$330. In spite of the success of this first sale, however, auction sales were not adopted generally as a desirable means of selling surplus stock, and there were few very important auctions until the spring of 1911, when Mr. Brown and Mr. Minor put on a joint auction sale in Portland. This was the first of a series of annual auction sales, which continue to the present time. In the year 1912 a December sale was put on, and since that time the sales have been semi-annual instead of annual. These sales are managed to quite a large extent by Mr. Brown, but they are not a private concern, and while the consignments come

largely from such breeders as Brown, Minor, Dunn, McCroskey, Gibson Estate, Cornett and Chalmers, many other small breeders send their stock, even though they may not have more than one or two. These sales have been a very great success and are a big factor in promoting the Shorthorn industry; not because the cattle have brought excessive prices, but because it has afforded a convenient point of contact between the buyers and sellers, both large and small. In this way it has been an encouragement to the small breeder, who finds that through this medium he can bring one or two head and sell them just as well as though he had a hundred. In the past five years eight sales have been held in which 271 bulls averaged \$236.55 and 182 females \$233.50, making an average of \$235.32 for 453 head. The lowest average was \$197.00 in 1913 and the highest \$291.69 in December, 1915. The highest price was \$1,200 paid by Ormon-

dale Farms of California for Golden Goods Jr., consigned by Frank Brown, and the next \$900, paid by J. B. Cornutt of Shedd's for Clifton King, also consigned by Frank Brown. On the other hand, only one animal in five years has sold for under \$100. It will thus be seen that there have been few extremes and that the averages given above must mean normal, vigorous, healthy trade.

But our story has only begun. The demand is increasing everywhere. Oregon and Idaho beef producers have prevailed on their legislatures to pass laws preventing the use of grade bulls on the ranges. A Northwest Shorthorn Association has been formed with 75 members. The Pacific International Exposition is offering \$5,000 in prizes for Shorthorns at their next show to take place in December, 1916. It is well that these few notes be published now, since the events here recorded will surely be overshadowed by those of the near future.

International Grand Champion Feeders

By AL. A. Neale
Montrose, Colo.

(At the Western Live Stock Show, held at Denver, Colo., last January, Mr. Neale won the grand championship on a load of 2-year-old Shorthorns. Three years out of four Mr. Neale won the grand championship in the feeder class at the International, Chicago.)

I have been breeding and handling cattle in Colorado since 1873 and during that time have handled all of the different breeds of range and beef cattle. As our business is mostly a range proposition, we depend on the summer grass on the high mountains to put on the flesh and sell most of our cattle right off the grass in the fall of the year.

Most of them go to eastern feeders to be finished for the markets.

Several years ago at one of the stock shows I made up my mind to try and raise a load of cattle good enough to get into the money in the feeder class. Shorthorns struck me as being the best, as their frames are large and their calves are always fat while suckling their mothers. So I purchased a few good grade cows of the dairy type of Shorthorns—all reds—bought some low-down, lengthy, beefy type bulls with

good coats of hair, and started in to raise a load of steers that I thought eastern feeders would want. After about the third cross with this same type of bulls I had some calves that looked good to me.

In 1909 I loaded forty head for the International Stock Show at Chicago. That year there were eighty-six loads entered—all the different beef breeds and types from all over the United States. Twenty head constituted a show load of feeders, and my load of red Shorthorn calves were first in their district, champions by ages, and grand champions of the show. They weighed 430 pounds and sold to Albert Bragg of Lincoln, Illinois, for \$50.50 per head.

In 1910 I showed another load and they won the grand championship. In 1911 my cattle won second at the same show and were reserve champions. In 1912 I did not show, but in 1913 I took another load and won the grand championship again, making three grand championships and one reserve champion load in four years—a record that won't be beaten soon.

I like Shorthorns. They are of a gentle disposition, make great gains on full feed, and the cows are all good milkers.

I probably will not come to Chicago any more. It is most too long a haul for my show stuff. Denver has the best feeder show on earth and pays more money than Chicago for the best load of feeders in the show.



Courtesy E. Ogden & Sons, Maryville, Mo.

Village Supreme, a senior yearling, by *Sultan Supreme*, recently purchased by Bellows Bros. for \$5,000.

"We have just received a copy of *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*. We congratulate you most heartily upon the high excellence of this publication. Surely it should be of value to the great breed of cattle for which it stands."—W. L. Nelson, Asst. Sec'y Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Columbia.

First Improved Cattle in Colorado

[Editor's Note—One of the first men to embark in the cattle business in Colorado was Samuel Hartsel, who for years operated a large ranch on the upper Platte river, in South Park, where a station on the Colorado Midland is named after him. Mr. Hartsel was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and at the age of 13 years started to herding cattle in Pennsylvania, and as a small boy was engaged in driving herds across the mountains in the days when there were no railroads. In 1854 he went to Indiana, but before that had been driving cattle from as far west as Piqua county, Ohio. When he was 14 years old he drove a herd of 109 head of beef cattle, that had been fed in Piqua county, to New York City. It was four months and two weeks from the time

By Samuel Hartsel
In the Record-Stockman, Denver

diggings. Those placer claims were located in the northern part of Park county. A town, called Hamilton, had been started, and in a short time it became a camp of over five thousand inhabitants. Today that old town has completely disappeared, and the site of what was once a prosperous town is now a ranch. I took up a claim and went to work, but I soon found that I could not secure enough gold to live on, let alone secure a fortune. What I didn't know about digging gold would fill a large library, but I went at it like everybody else, and before the summer was over I

a demand for the beef greater than I could supply. I used to get the broken-down animals very cheap, from \$10 to \$20 per head, and when fattened they were worth \$90 to \$100 each. I remember that in the spring of 1863 I sold ten head of big beef steers to a butcher from Hamilton for \$1,000. I delivered them to him at Canon City and he drove them home. At that time there was not a house between Canon City and Hamilton.

During the summer of 1861 two men, Duke Green and Ed Shook, arrived from Oskaloosa, Iowa, bringing in a bunch of good Shorthorns. There were twenty cows, high grade, and a few of them registered, and one registered bull. As this looked like competition, I at once tried to buy them. I was able to secure Duke



Courtesy The Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Colorado Shorthorns at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco

he left with the cattle until he returned. In 1857 he moved to Kansas and went to work for Russell, Majors & Waddle, who were engaged in handling freight, stage lines and pony express. He was looking after the work oxen for that firm, and when the gold excitement broke out in 1859, young Hartsel determined to come west to the mountains after gold, and arrived in South Park in the spring of 1860. All of his life, until he finally settled in Colorado, he was engaged in following the frontier. He became one of Colorado's best known cattlemen and remained in business until 1911, when he sold out his ranch and cattle, and has since resided in Denver, taking life easy. He tells his own story of how the first improved cattle came to Colorado.]

When I came to Colorado from Kansas in 1860 I was after gold, the same as everybody else. I had no thought of the cattle business. I wanted to make my fortune, and I expected to quickly become rich. I reached Denver in May of that year and continued my journey up into the South Park to the Tarryall

was busted so flat that I was glad to take a job herding oxen.

There was no cattle business here in those early days. The only cattle we saw were work oxen which drew the wagons of the gold seekers across the plains and into the mountains. The first problem that confronted each party was what to do with the oxen. The plan generally adopted was to sell all the sore-footed and sore-necked animals and retain the best to go home with, if they had to, but even those they retained had to be taken care of, and I went to work for a man who made a business of herding these oxen and buying those which they did not want.

Herding was the job I knew best of all, and I was successful at it from the start. I held my job during the winter, but in the spring of 1861 I went into business for myself, buying such work cattle as the gold seekers wanted to dispose of and taking care of the others, ranging them during the day and putting them into a corral over night. Those that I bought were quickly fattened on the good grass, and there was

Green's interest, but Ed Shook would not sell, so I hired him to work for me. One day, late in the summer, I was away over at Hamilton buying some oxen and Shook was alone at the ranch. A bunch of Utes came along and Ed undertook to keep them from going into the house. They took possession of Shook, stripped him and, with the ramrods from their guns, they gave him a terrible beating. There was hardly an inch on his whole body that was not welted with the blows from the ramrods in the hands of the angry Indians. After beating up Shook, the Indians went through the house and took absolutely everything I had, except the cook stove, and that had a fire in it—clothes, food, furniture and everything was taken away. While Shook was recovering from this experience he came to the conclusion that this country was a little too rough for him, and I had no difficulty in buying out his interest in the Shorthorn cattle, and he hiked back over the plains to Iowa.

During those early days I had several experiences with the Indians. I got

pretty well acquainted with the Utes and they all knew me, and I had no further trouble with them. In those days, however, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux occasionally made a raid into the South Park to fight the Utes. One day while I was up on the mountains looking for cattle, through my glass I saw a large number of Indians in the park below me. I thought they were Utes. I got my horse out of the willows where I had tied him and rode out to them with the idea that I would get to the ranch ahead of them and prevent any repetition of my former experience. I didn't realize my mistake until I was right among the Indians, when I discovered that they were Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux. They made me go with them and asked me lots of questions, and wanted to know if I knew where there were any Utes. I told them where I had seen a party of Utes the day before. They finally turned me loose, telling me which way to go. I think they intended to ambush me, but I didn't go the way they told me, but doubled back down the gulch and got out into the open park as soon as I could. They found the party of Utes, eight in number, and killed and scalped all of them.

Another experience I had with the Indians was when I was working at herding the first winter I was here. A party of Arapahoes had made a raid into the park and the Utes had killed all but three. I was alone in the cabin, down near Canon City, when these three Indians came to the house in the night. They knocked on the door and when I went to the door with my gun in my hands they told me they were good Indians and wanted something to eat, so I let them in and gathered up some cold grub for them. They discovered, however, that I was alone and insisted upon me making some biscuits, so I cooked a meal for them and then told them that the three of them could have one bed and I would take the other. They decided to arrange it differently, however; two of them got into one bed and one of them crawled into bed with me. This was too much for me, so I rolled out and stayed up the rest of the night. In the morning I cooked them another meal, at their urgent request, and then took them down and showed them the trail leading down into the valley to Fountain Creek, about twenty miles below Colorado City. When I got back to the cabin, a party of Utes came in. They were looking for these three Arapahoes and had trailed them to my cabin. I told them that they had been there and that I had shown them the trail. They asked me to show how they went, so I led them back to the trail, and then they wanted me to go with them. I declined, however, and got away. Late that afternoon the party came back and they had the scalps of the three Arapahoes, whom they overtook before they reached the Fountain.

My little Shorthorn herd was doing so well and the cattle were so much better than the oxen and Texas cattle which

by that time were commencing to show up here, I decided to get me a large herd of good Shorthorn cows and go into the cattle business right, so in the spring of 1864 I took a wagon and team and started for Missouri to buy me a herd of cattle. That journey occupied just two years, for I didn't get back with my herd until the summer of 1866.

I reached Clay county, Missouri, early in the summer of 1864 and bought 148 cows and two bulls from Tom Gordon, a well-known Shorthorn breeder of those days. Gordon was the grandfather of Gordon Jones, the well-known banker of Denver. His herd was pure-bred and had originally been driven over from Kentucky. During the war Gordon was in the rebel army and the registry was not kept up. I wasn't particular about the registration, however, as there was no doubt about the breeding—the cattle suited me and I made my deal and started back for the west, driving the herd on foot.

I crossed the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth, ferrying my cattle across.



Courtesy The Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Snow King 394083

At Fort Leavenworth I purchased a team of oxen—one of the largest and finest pair I ever saw. I paid \$200 for them, which was a good price even in those days. Then I started west, intending to take the old Santa Fe trail at the Arkansas river. It was getting along into the fall and when I reached Leroy, Kansas, I decided to winter my herd there.

That was a long, tiresome winter for me, as I had nothing to do but look after my cattle, and as soon as I dared move in the spring I resumed my journey west. When I reached Fort Larned, on the Arkansas river, at the mouth of Walnut creek, I was held up by army officers. The Indians were on the warpath and orders had come to hold up every one until at least three hundred were there to make a caravan big enough to go forward with safety under military escort. I was held up there for about a month until enough travelers had arrived to make up the party. Then we started forward with an escort of cavalry to protect us from the Indians.

That was an interesting procession that left Fort Larned early one summer morning in 1865. The wagons were hauled mostly by oxen and there were plenty of cattle and horses besides my herd, which was steadily increasing as the calves were born. When stretched out along the trail the caravan extended over a mile. We had to move slowly and keep a constant outlook for Indians. The soldiers seemed more anxious to hunt buffalo than to watch for Indians and twice we were attacked while most of the soldiers were out hunting. However, our party was made up of a bunch of fearless men, many of them being "bush-whackers" who had been in the war, and, having found Missouri too hot for them, they were emigrating to the west. They would sooner fight Indians than eat and they had plenty of opportunity. In one attack, near Cottonwood creek, on the Santa Fe trail, we lost two men killed and in another attack, west of Fort Arberry, five were killed. The Indians were on the warpath everywhere and we were in constant danger. At Fort

Arberry one of my best bulls gave out with sore feet. I made an arrangement with the quartermaster at the fort to winter the bull and deliver him at Pueblo the next year with the first ox train going through, and agreed to pay him \$100 for the bull when he was delivered. He was delivered all right the next summer and the bank at Pueblo paid the \$100. That bull was in service in my herd until he was 18 years old.

We had to move so slowly, on account of the Indians, that early winter found us still below Bent's Fort. I remember that several places along the river we had trouble getting water for our stock. At one point the river was a bed of sand, but there was plenty of water under the sand. I had a light wagon-box on my wagon, so we dug out a hole and put the wagon-box in the sand and let the water seep into it. This made a splendid watering place both for the stock and for the men.

At Spring Bottom, a place near Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas, I decided to leave my herd for the winter. There was

plenty of feed there and soldiers enough in the vicinity to make the herd safe. I was anxious about things at home, so after fixing my herd for the winter, I continued on to South Park, where I spent the winter. Early in the spring I returned after the herd and got them through into the South Park early in the summer without any further trouble.

I consider that I had the best herd of cattle in the Rocky mountains. They were all pure-bred, and as I had the South Park to myself to graze them, there was no chance for them to become mixed with any other cattle. Two-thirds of them were pure white and most of the balance were roans. One of my bulls was pure white and the other a roan. There were not ten head of red cattle in the whole herd.

For the next few years the cattle business was good. New mining camps were opening up in the vicinity of South Park and farther west. I had demand enough from these camps to take all of the cattle I had for sale. Beef steers brought about six cents per pound and cows sold generally around four cents. My new cows were all good milkers and I went

somewhat extensively into the dairy business. There was a demand for all the butter I could produce at from 75 cents to \$1 per pound. Occasionally there would be some one kick on the high price of butter. I told the kickers they might be able to bring in bacon and whisky across the plains, but they could not bring in butter unless they put it in a bottle, and this usually ended the argument. However, all food products were high, with the exception of game and fish. There were plenty of buffalo, deer and elk, and all the streams were black with trout. I used to occasionally catch trout, clean them and take their heads off, but the best I could get for them was from 20 to 25 cents per pound. The truth was that wild meat and fish, being the cheapest and most plentiful, were used more than anything else, and the people got tired of this kind of grub. Beef and butter were luxuries and always brought good prices.

There was plenty of good grass in South Park and on the adjoining hills, and my herd did remarkably well. I was able to make substantial improvements on my ranch and to take good care of the cattle. They paid me well.

I stuck with the Shorthorns until 1908. This herd of Shorthorn cattle, which started from Kentucky, stopped awhile in Missouri and finally landed in Colorado, was the first improved cattle in the Rocky mountain section, as far as I have been able to learn, and in that section today the Shorthorns predominate, many of them being descendants from the herd I brought through in 1866.

A man from Iowa tried to induce me to put in Hereford bulls some time during the 80's, but I determined to stay with the Shorthorns. The country seem to suit them and they have always done well in the South Park. The altitude there is high and the winters were sometimes severe, but my herd became acclimated and my losses were not heavy. I soon learned, however, to provide plenty of hay for winter feeding. As my ranch was on the Platte river, I was able to raise plenty of hay.

This, as far as I know, is the real history of the bringing of the first improved cattle into Colorado. Other herds were brought in a few years later, but for a good many years I had the only improved cattle in my section of the country.

Idaho Herds Need New Blood

By Henry K. Silversmith
Editor the Idaho Farmer

During the past twenty years the beef breeds of cattle on the ranges in Idaho have greatly deteriorated, owing chiefly to the failure to provide new and vigorous blood of the beef strains. Large herds of cattle which formerly grazed in Idaho were shipped to other ranges outside of the state, or else the cattle were shipped for slaughter, leaving only the smaller herds, which, covering the period of less than a quarter of a century, have become, more or less, infused with dairy cattle.

Following the period of deterioration cattle became very low in price and low prices discouraged the grower to such an extent that he did not feel justified in the purchase of high-priced bulls.

However, it must be apparent to every rangeman in Idaho at present that his failure to provide new and vigorous bulls was a vital mistake. He, in all probability, also realizes it will take years to correct this mistake.

The most essential quality missing in the cattle of Idaho today is their want of size, which no other bull will provide as well as the Shorthorn, which never fails to add weight to the range steer.

While a few years ago there was a prejudice against the roan Shorthorn, that prejudice is rapidly lessening and it is quite probable that in the near future roan Shorthorn bulls will be as popular as the red ones in Idaho.

There are other beef breeds which would lend great improvement by their infusion of blood in our range herds, but there are none the equal of the Shorthorn in providing size, early maturity and that conformity desired by the packer—the final resting place of the product of the range herd.

The Idaho rangeman has not been interested in the use of expensive bulls during recent years, consequently he has paid little attention to the history and the development of the best of the beef breeds. He would find it greatly to his advantage to study the history, as well as pedigrees, of our best cattle, in order that he may intelligently purchase those cattle of which he is so sorely in need at the present time.

* * *

Texas Shorthorns Bring \$10.25 Top

Hitching up the Panhandle with Shorthorns seems a bit contrary, but that was the case today when this combination furnished the highest priced beef ever sold here. Dr. Charles W. Hodge of Hodge & Spear, Quanah, was the owner, and the eight head of 1,562-pound bullocks that sold today at \$10.25 were the "just grew up" sort. They never had been dry-lot fed, getting fat off alfalfa, grass and the usual line of rough feeds that every Panhandle ranch can produce. This lot came in a four-car shipment the remainder being of calves and yearlings. The showing made by this lot of Shorthorns should be an inspiration to others who think a big feed bill is necessary to make beef cattle.—From the Oklahoma Daily Live Stock News, Oklahoma City, June Issue.



Courtesy Thos. Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.

Photo by Risk

This trio sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill., as follows: *Eschana Duchess*, roan, \$1,575; *Eschana Duchess 3d*, white, \$1,000; *Eschana Duchess 2d*, red, \$1,000; daughters of *Imp. Right Sort*

University Shorthorn Herd

The College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri maintains a herd of Shorthorn cattle for instructional and investigational purposes. As the property of a great state it is hoped that such a herd may become one of the permanent herds within the state. It should serve as a means of keeping farmers and others in touch with the Shorthorn breed, its changes and its progress. This and other herds of similar ownership should, in the future, show the conservative progress and stability which characterizes long-enduring enterprises.

Ample reason for the maintenance of such a herd is found in the knowledge that no factor is of more vital importance in the profitable production of high grade beef than well-bred cattle. Missouri stockmen were among the first in the central west to recognize this fundamental fact. Seventy-seven years ago the first pure-bred Shorthorns were brought to Missouri. The cattle proved their merit, hence, their progress and widespread use in Missouri. Since 1839 the breed has prospered within the borders of the state, and today more than 1,000 breeders are engaged in the production of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle in Missouri.

With the establishment of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station at the University of Missouri the potent influence and possibilities of Shorthorn cattle, as well as other improved beef breeds were recognized as a means of agricultural improvement and prosperity. The breed in its purity, as well as in its grades and crosses, has been used extensively in experimental and demonstrational work at the university. The results may be seen in the ideals and operations of former agricultural students now farming, breeding and feeding cattle in the state, and others who have followed the work of the institution.

As early as the '80s Shorthorn cattle were maintained on the University Farm. Two cows were added to the herd in 1896. But with comparatively small numbers and insufficient means, the herd was hampered in its early development for lack of superior sires.

In 1906 and 1907 additions were made to the herd. These contained daughters of Lavender Viscount and other good bulls.

Among the cows was a Scotch cow of the Secret family and sired by Viscount Secret 244083, known as Roan Secret, a representative of the Flora family, and a mixed bred cow of the Rosamond family. Descendants of these cows are still in the herd, there being six females descended from Roan Secret, two females from the Flora cow and two females of the Rosamond family.

College Count 318176, a son of Lavender Viscount, was used during the season of 1908, and to his service Roan Secret produced a daughter, Missouri Secret, which has proven herself one of

By Prof. A. E. Trowbridge
Animal Husbandry Department, University of Missouri

the valuable cows of the herd. She has produced two Missouri State Fair champion Shorthorn steers, besides one good daughter.

Choice Mist 361261, a son of the Choice of All and of the Violet Mist tribe, was purchased of N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., and placed at the head of the herd in the fall of 1910. Choice Mist was a roan bull of great scale and proved to be a valuable sire in the herd. He was used until 1914 and the herd now contains nine of his daughters.

In the fall of 1914 two Scotch heifers,

dropped on the University Farm, besides two steers and one bull calf, all of which were bred by the University.

Of the present herd, four females were purchased. This number includes two members of the Secret tribe, one by Viscount Secret 244083, the other by Morning Star 206060, a Venus cow by Matchless Robin, a Victoria cow by Matchless Robin 268244. The remainder of the cattle in the herd were dropped on the University Farm. A grand daughter of Lavender Viscount, daughter of Villager, a daughter of Good Knight 350286, several daughters of Choice Mist 361261, the former herd bull and several daughters of College Knight 413982, the present herd bull, constitute the females.



Secret, Grand Champion Steer over all breeds, Missouri State Fair 1913

one of the Victoria tribe, the other a Venus, were purchased from J. Frank Prather of Williamsville, Ill. Both these heifers were sired by Matchless Robin 268244 and in calf to Good Knight 350286.

College Knight 413982, the present herd bull, is a son of the Venus heifer, Golden Lass 4th, and was sired by Good Knight 350286. He has developed unusually well and now, at the age of 30 months, his promise as a sire of high-class cattle is evident from the young things dropped during the past seven months.

Sunrise, a daughter of Morning Star 206060, and of the Secret family, was added in the spring of 1915. She was in calf to Villager 295884, and produced a heifer of show yard character.

The herd at the present time contains four cows which were purchased, fifteen females and one bull which were

The Secret family is most numerous represented, but there are several members of the Victoria family, Venus family, Flora family and of the Rosamond family.

It will be seen from the above statement that of the present herd of registered Shorthorns now owned by the University of Missouri, over 80 per cent of the total were dropped on the farm.

For a number of years the University has made a practice of exhibiting a few specimen steers at the leading live stock shows. Among those exhibited, the two steers, Secret and Surprise, deserve special mention. These steers were both bred as well as fed and exhibited by the University. Secret won first prize, champion and grand champion over all breeds at the Missouri State Fair in 1913, and stood second in class at the International Live Stock Exhibition, Chicago, the same

year. Surprise, a full brother to Secret, was first in class at the Missouri State Fair as a calf in 1914. He was first and champion Shorthorn steer at the same fair in 1915. The steers which are exhibited are also used in teaching live stock judging at the University, and represent equipment for instructional purposes as well as the product of the breeding herd.

The Missouri Experiment Station has conducted rather extensive cattle feeding experimental work during the past twenty years and an appreciable percentage of the cattle used in this work have been high-grade Shorthorns.

Although the majority of the herd are of Scotch blood lines, it is not the policy of this institution to restrict breeding requirements to one strain or family. Some of the best specimens, in fact, are of mixed breeding. The policy of this institution is to establish a constructive policy concerning the production of Shorthorn cattle, and to maintain its herd in the highest possible degree of individual excellence and to recognize valuable blood lines where they exist.

It is the policy of the institution to exhibit steers which are produced in the University herd and fed and exhibited by the Department of Animal Husbandry. Any surplus cattle which may develop will be sold to those who care to buy them.

It is realized by those in charge of this herd that its permanency is a factor which must be taken into consideration. Its ambition is to make it one of the best herds to be found. The herd in its development should record progress of the breed. With such a policy it



Choice Mist 361261

is hoped that it may be of value not only for demonstration and experimental purposes, but may also serve as a potent asset to the breed and commonwealth which it represents.

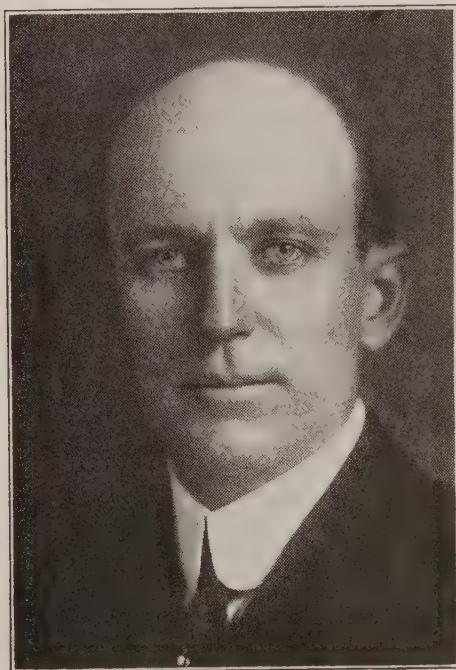
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PULP-FED SHORTHORNS BRING HIGH FIGURE

The Great Western Sugar Company, feeding at various places in Colorado, Nebraska and Montana, had a shipment of pulp-fed cattle on the Omaha market today. One car of 1,500-pound beeves sold at \$10.85, two cars averaging 1,307 pounds at \$10.60 and three cars averaging 1,220 pounds at \$10.45. They were branded western Shorthorns and a very nice lot of cattle. — From the Drovers Journal-Stockman, Omaha, June 14.

The Passing of E. M. Hall

The tragic death of E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., April 29, removes from the Shorthorn breeding ranks one of its most energetic and enterprising forces. Though only 39 years of age, he had undertaken large responsibilities and accomplished proportionate results. He was a man of active habits, forceful temperament, systematic in his methods, ambitious,



E. M. Hall

proud of spirit, with a compelling inclination to establish friendships.

The capacious home at Hallwood was burned on the night of April 28th. The fire started, presumably, from the electric lighting apparatus, though no definite knowledge exists as to its actual origin. Mr. Hall was awakened by calls from his mother, and in a heroic but futile effort to save her, he sustained burns that resulted in his death a few hours later. His mother, Mrs. W. E. Hall, and a maid, perished in the fire.

Those who have visited Hallwood could not have failed to be impressed with its hospitality and to note the spirit of affectionate comradeship existing between Ed Hall and his widowed mother. This distressing tragedy is the more touching because his courageous endeavor to save his mother not only failed, but cost him his life also.

Mrs. Hall was a woman of rare strength of character and ability; of domestic inclination, she resided on the farm from preference. She engaged, without ostentation, extensively in charity, taking a keen interest in the advancement and education of young people.

The passing of Ed Hall is a distinct loss to Missouri agriculture and to the Shorthorn interests. For the past several years he served as secretary of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association and was largely responsible for

the increasing activity and broadening influence of the association.

Twelve years ago the Hallwood herd was established and the following year an exhibit was made at the Missouri State Fair. In acquiring the first Shorthorns a considerable number of plain sorts were included in the original purchase and these were largely disposed of through a sale held in the fall of 1905. From that time a definite and aggressive effort was made to place the Hallwood Shorthorns on a higher standard. While no lavish prices were paid, there was no tightening of the purse strings when in quest of desired breeding material, and it is due to Mr. Hall's far-sightedness and enterprise that the herd was finally brought to a high standard of excellence with the most desirable blood lines represented. The breeding matrons were of exceptionally worthy character with a striking combination of milk and beef quality. Show entries from the Hallwood herd were among the winners in the leading corn belt shows. In its day Hallwood became the leading Shorthorn breeding establishment in southwest Missouri and many herds in that part of the state and in Arkansas and Oklahoma as well were founded by purchases from this herd. Gradually the influence of Hallwood was extended.

The farm comprises some 1,200 acres. The improvements made were of a permanent character and as the years passed Hallwood took on the appearance of a fine country estate. It was Ed Hall's ambition to make Hallwood a place to be remembered by all who visited it, and the Hallwood herd to become the nucleus around which many Shorthorn activities would center. Though his career covered but a brief period, he lived to see his purpose accomplished to a gratifying degree. It is most unfortunate for the breed that he could not have lived to more fully realize his ambition.

It is a matter of interest to note that the ore in the famous Webb City and Joplin districts was first discovered by Mr. Webb, father of Mrs. Hall, and within the past few months leases were signed covering a considerable part of Hallwood Farm. Mining activities are to be pushed at once. It is understood that these leases are among the most valuable ever placed in this district.

* * *

HIGH LEVELS

The summary of prices and averages made at Bellows Bros' sale, Maryville, Mo., June 14, reveals an interesting uniformity of strong prices as the sale progressed, typical of the present Shorthorn market.

5 head sold for \$9,300; average, \$1,860.00
10 head sold for \$16,030; average, 1,603.00
15 head sold for \$21,885; average, 1,459.00
20 head sold for \$27,110; average, 1,350.00
25 head sold for \$32,110; average, 1,284.00
30 head sold for \$36,930; average, 1,231.00
35 head sold for \$41,105; average, 1,174.00
40 head sold for \$44,430; average, 1,110.75

These prices make the record of recent sales, when the uniformity of prices, the number sold, and sold consecutively, is considered.

A Little Hallwood History By A. T. COLE of the Farmer and Stockman

A review of the efforts of the late E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo., as a breeder of Shorthorns would be incomplete without mention of his father, W. E. Hall, having brought Shorthorns from Kentucky to Hallwood as early as 1880, of the dispersing of this herd in 1897, and of his having requested his sons, Tom and Ed, to buy such cattle in the sale as they desired and continue the herd under the firm name of Hall Bros.

In the rush of helping, all but one cow, a heifer calf and a bull calf escaped the boys. This cow and her daughter remained at Hallwood and proved valuable producers.

The next purchase of Shorthorns for Hallwood herd was made a year or two later, but in the meantime the Hall Bros. had embarked in commercial business and not all of their time was devoted to Shorthorns. This purchase included females from two or three herds and the bulls Grassland Victor and Admiral by Nonpareil Victor, and out of a cow by Grand Victor. Both bulls proved good sires, Admiral siring such outstanding good cattle that they were encouraged and decided to enlarge the herd.

In 1905 they purchased the entire herd of James Luke of Carthage. This herd had been established at high prices and several of the fifty head were retained at Hallwood. During the fall of the same year, twenty females in calf to the champion Lavender Viscount were purchased from the noted Ravenswood herd.

By this time the Hall brothers had learned the value of good sires, and as Choice Goods was the bull of the hour, they decided to buy one of the very best Choice Goods bulls to be had.

Before the Tebo Lawn herd left for the shows that year they had secured an option on Choice Goods Model, delivery to be made after fall shows. Choice Goods Model was junior champion at the Lewis and Clark Exposition and at the American Royal, and went from the Royal Show to Hallwood, where he did valuable service until his death at ten years of age, leaving some of the choicest and most valuable females found in the herd. His influence on the herd enabled the Hall brothers to secure the first good prices they had received for bulls, numerous sons of Choice Goods Model selling at prices around \$500.

About this time failing health made it necessary for T. C. Hall to sever his connections with the herd and E. M. Hall became sole owner of the Hallwood herd.

They had decided to buy choice females of the choicest Scotch breeding to mate with Choice Goods Model and in the H. C. Duncan sale, Maple Hill Violet 16th, by Magnet, well along in calf to Headlight, was bought for \$490, a seemingly long price for that time. This cow and her heifer calf formed the

foundation of Mr. Hall's Violet tribe, from which have come so many of the valuable cattle produced in the Hallwood herd. Golden Drop 8th, pronounced by Ed Hall the best cow he ever owned, and other valuable Scotch females were purchased from time to time and their descendants show the wisdom of his selections.

In 1911 cattle were fitted for the shows and two champion prizes, as well as other good prizes, were won. In 1912, the steer Hallwood was grand champion at the Kansas State Fair and at the American Royal Show, where he was sold for \$500. Much credit is due Mr. Hall for having bred this steer, his sire and dam, and for having fitted him. In 1914 Hallwood 2nd, another steer of his breeding and out of a dam bred at Hallwood, was grand champion at the Illinois State Fair, the only show he was shown at on account of the quarantine.

From this time on bulls bred at Hallwood have been in strong demand. Princely Sultan, a son of the noted Whitehall Sultan, was purchased in 1912

foot was later sold for \$875. The calf she was carrying proved to be a bull and sold privately when less than one year of age for \$1,000.

Village Flash was put in service as soon as of breeding age and his first calf, Hallwood Lavender 3d, a beautiful roan show heifer, was first prize senior heifer calf at Oklahoma State Fair in 1915, was first in class and was awarded cup for being the best animal in the show and sale held at Kansas City by the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association in April, 1916, and sold for \$1,000. A bull of the same age and fully as promising was lost during the summer of 1915. These two and the younger things by Village Flash were the source of untold satisfaction to Mr. Hall, as he knew he had secured the bull he desired, a bull that would make Hallwood Shorthorns even more famous at the same time doing the breed an untold amount of good.

Village Flash, assisted by Hallwood Sultan, the Princely Sultan bull he retained, the seventy females of breeding age and the fine string of young things



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand.

A Promising Quartette by Maxwalton Sultan

and used extensively, but was sold before his value as a sire was known. He proved an exceptionally good sire of both bulls and females and several of his sons went to head herds, one being retained at Hallwood.

In 1913, when Imp. Villager was attracting attention, Mr. Hall attended the Hanna dispersion with the intention of securing a son of Villager. Village Flash, then less than one year of age, was his choice and was secured at the bargain price of \$750. Mr. Hall often remarked that it was the thickness of carcass, bone and heavy fleshing quality of the Villagers that he was after and that in Village Flash he had the bull he had been looking for.

At the same sale Imp. Belle of Ordens, with a Villager bull calf at foot, and re-bred to Villager was purchased. Had Villager Flash not developed to suit Mr. Hall, it was his intention to retain Belle of Ordens' calf. The calf at

formed an exceptional breeding herd and it is to be regretted that Ed Hall could not have been spared to carry out the plans formulated for Hallwood Shorthorns.

He knew good cattle and his services were frequently sought by the managers of the leading shows to judge beef cattle. He made the breeding of Shorthorn cattle his leading business and his herd had the benefit of his personal attention at all times. He enjoyed the company of cattle men most and never lost an opportunity to mingle with men who loved good cattle.

He was a good business man, was proud of his business of Hallwood Shorthorns, the farm and the beautiful home he had so luxuriously improved, that he and his noble mother might enjoy the pleasures to be gained by those who love their home, their cattle and the beauties of nature, with which Hallwood was so bountifully endowed.

Topped the Kansas City Market

W. J. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kan., holds a unique and enviable record in the breeding, feeding and marketing of baby beef from Elmhurst Farm. Mr. Sayre retains for breeding purposes his best heifers each year, and as his herd is limited in number, he only feeds one load, his entire calf crop except those retained as stated. Yet with this limited number he has been able to compete with shipments, the pick of large bunches on feed, and has reached the top six times out of seven, and the seventh is explained in his contribution, which we publish herewith as follows:

"I have never failed to sell at extreme top for baby beef except one year, and then the only reason was they were too heavy, weighing 834 pounds, in Kansas City, and some 600-pound S. M. S. heifers beat them.

"I have been feeding calves as baby beef for seven years. The bull that started me on the right road was Lopez 231291, sired by Lord Mayor and out of Nellie Sharon 3d. I gave \$225 for him



Bennie Dale, Champion Steer at Oklahoma City, Okla., 1916

when bulls were selling for one-third the price they now bring. When I was bringing him home a neighbor made the remark that he would hate to think the time would ever come when he would pay that price for a bull. A few years later I sold a load of cows to the Carnegie Steel Co. of Pennsylvania for breeders. This same man saw them when I shipped them, and said, 'I thought you told me you were selling your poorest cows.' I told him that was what I was trying to do, and he said, 'These look mighty good to me.'

"I find that my first load of calves gained exactly the same per day as my last load did. I weigh the calves full and before they are weaned. I weigh them at once when separated from the cow, and the length of time I call 'on feed' includes weaning period.

"I usually wean them about October 10th to 15th. They are taken from the cow at once. The second day they will eat a little grain and at the end of a week they are all eating grain nicely. They always have at this time all of the last cutting of alfalfa that they want. I gradually increase it until they get ten pounds each by January 1st. I do not raise it above that for six weeks.

Six Years Out of Seven With Shorthorn Baby Beeves

They usually eat about thirteen or fourteen pounds the last of the feeding period.

"The first load I ever fed as calves were weaned October 5, 1909. They were sold April 25, 1910—200 days from weaning time. They were sold at home for \$8.00 per cwt, delivered at Kansas City. I do not know what they sold for in Kansas City. In referring to a book on top prices in Kansas City I see the top sale for April, 1910, was \$8.40, presumably this load. They weighed 851 pounds.

"The second consisted of 31 calves, were fed 213 days and gained 420 pounds. They were sold May 15, 1911, and any one who sold calves in May that year knows they did not bring much. They sold for \$6.00 and weighed 841 pounds. They were extreme top for yearlings, but 14 fancy heavy steers sold on that day for \$6.10. I see my reference book says half of these calves were from 2-year-old heifers. These were old Lopez's first heifers to bring calves.

"Third load weaned October 4, 1911, and were sold April 8, 1912. Thirty-two averaged 751 pounds and sold for \$7.75, which was a new top for season of 35 cents. My reference on this load says that I sold them because I was out of hay, and that we had 37 snows that winter. They were fed 185 days and had the worst feeding period I ever saw. In spite of all this they made a daily gain of 19-10 pounds each.

"Load No. 4, weaned October 7, 1912, and sold May 6, 1913, at \$8.70, which was extreme top for the month of May for the year. The Drovers Telegram quotes it this way: 'Some prime Shorthorn yearlings topped the market at \$8.70 and weighty steers ranged up to \$8.57½, and only one bunch of them above \$8.50.' This load weighed 888 pounds at home and gained 2.36 pounds per day.

"Load No. 5, weaned September 25, 1913, and were sold May 5, 1914. They weighed 816 pounds May 5th and gained 465 pounds in 221 days, or 2.1 pounds daily. They sold for \$8.90 after being set up 20 cents. Eight dollars and ninety cents was extreme top for yearlings, and first bid of \$9.10 was the highest price bid on yearlings to that date that year. I see my feed bill for that year was \$41.80. Corn at 80 cents and hay at \$12 is high living.

"Load No. 6 was weaned October 14, 1914. These calves were sold May 10, 1915, and weighed at home 880 pounds. They gained 425 pounds in 205 days and sold for \$8.75, which was extreme top for yearlings with the exception of one load of little S. M. S. heifers. The last two years they seem to favor the little pony kind, but the Shorthorns bring the dollars. The only reason they did

not reach at extreme top was that they were too heavy.

"Load No. 7 was weaned October 20, 1915, and was sold April 24, 1916. Owing to the fact that I keep all the top heifers for breeding, I bought a few Herefords that were in this load. They fed all right, but were too small to bring the dollars. They all sold together regardless of breed. The heavy end weighed 771 pounds in Kansas City and sold for \$9.50. The light end sold for \$9.75, which was extreme top. The \$9.50 calves were top for yearlings, and only four head were quoted that high besides my own, so I topped the top. The \$9.75 calves were six of them July calves and one a September calf. They made a gain of 119-20 pounds per day. Our alfalfa did not seem to have the usual strength from the excessive rainfall last year.

"The gain on all the loads has been so uniform that I can guess within ten pounds of what they will weigh at a given date in spring after having weighed them in the fall. Two months ago the man who bought them for two



Shorthorns on alfalfa pasture of J. J. and A. Viton, Azul, Argentina

years wanted to know if I was feeding them this year, saying he wanted to get them again, and he did.

"You hear a lot about laws prohibiting feeding or selling animals so young, but if every one filled the pastures with cows and fed the calves as baby beef we would produce 800 pounds of prime beef from every cow that raised a calf. You can't do it in any other way. You can't make 2-year-olds average 1600 pounds, nor can you make 3-year-olds average 2400 pounds, can you? There is no pasture bill against the calf. You also get your money about as quick as you do on hogs. I have never fed a load yet that the gain did not more than pay for the feed, even when I counted corn at 80 cents per bushel and hay at \$12 per ton.

"The average for feeding period is nine pounds of grain per day per head and one and one-quarter tons of alfalfa for the entire period. But Shorthorns must be bred right. The modern kind will outsell and outweigh any other breed, besides the satisfaction there is in handling calves that have some sense.

"Many a time I have weighed them by myself, but this year, with the Herefords in, it took the whole family, including Mrs. Sayre."

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

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FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

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RESPONSIVE CHORDS

When it was proposed by Secretary Harding that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association publish a quarterly for the dissemination of Shorthorn literature, the merit of the plan was at once recognized. We named the publication *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, and as the matter was assembled for the first number, it became apparent to those in charge that an important work had been undertaken. When the publication was finally made ready for the press its strength not only in the character of the contributions and illustrations, but typographically as well, was evident. But even with this knowledge and confidence we were scarcely prepared for the eager responses accorded the publication and the complimentary expressions that have reached our desk from Shorthorn adherents and publishers from all parts of the country.

The demand for *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA* very greatly exceeded expectations and it was necessary to make a second run, increasing the edition nearly 60 per cent, making a total of 23,000 copies all told.

This attitude is gratifying. It is most encouraging and opens a broader field of usefulness and service, with the assurance of co-operation that will intensify and dignify the purpose.

Since the first number was published there have been widespread trade activities in the Shorthorn realm. Farmers, ranchmen and breeders have invested liberally in Shorthorn breeding stock and the inquiries continue with increased scope. The demand has never been so widely distributed, nor have prices been as firm. The transactions have been overwhelmingly cash transactions. No exorbitant prices have been recorded, happily. Sanity prevails among the buyers and utility is the basis of price making. The average range of prices has never held to as high a level, numbers considered, and in this comparison we may safely include all other improved breeds. These are great days for the Shorthorn. Its economy in beef production, its adaptability as a farm animal, its usefulness in maintaining size on the range, its preferment by the butcher for the quality of its beef, are controlling factors in its selection. In a single county in Oklahoma a county agent last year placed 300 Shorthorns, where only 50 had been before. This county agent was formerly a breeder of Jerseys, but in quest of a farmer's cow, he found in the Shorthorn the ideal. As a milk and butter producer, the Shorthorn steadily gains in favor—East, West, North and South.

TIME FOR ACTION

There is a broad, concerted and effective movement on the part of the various dairy interests, and they represent many phases of the industry, for advertising dairy products and promoting a more general use of these products. The annual cash fund to be available for the purpose of attracting and holding public attention to the food value of the products of the dairy, through the single channel of the organized dairy interests, reaches far beyond the \$100,000 mark. This movement is most commendable from the dairy point of view and results are forthcoming.

Manufacturers of various "pre-digested" foods have consumed an enormous space area in the general circulating magazines and daily and weekly publications. The virtue of these products is widely exploited. They are represented as "brain food," "muscle builders," "health restorers," etc., etc.

"Quit Eating Meat," "Avoid Meats," "Don't Endanger Your Health by Eating Meats," etc., are the scare heads frequently employed to encourage a larger patronage of the so-called "pre-digested" foods and "muscle builders."

Elsewhere in this issue, we publish from a recent issue of *The Breeder's Gazette*, "Meat With Nations World Dominant." This brief treatment of the subject commends thoughtful consideration.

The opinion expressed by the eminent authority, Woods Hutchison, M. D., also appearing in this issue will be received joyfully by those who may have been induced to shun the meat diet on the assumption that it was injurious.

In view of the ever increasing tendency to exploit other products as human food, and we would not detract in the least from the virtue of these products, isn't the time ripe for the proper presentation of the facts in reference to meat as a substantial food product? We propose that the various beef cattle breeders' associations, the national cattlemen's association, the various state organizations, similarly identified, and the packing interests, join in a working organization and make a fund available for an extensive advertising campaign of education. If a reasonable fund is provided and placed in the hands of a man skilled in publicity work and who possesses reliable judgment as to the most effective mediums through which to conduct this campaign, there will unquestionably result a response that will encourage a more intelligent use of meats and an increasing consumption.

Comparatively few willingly turn from a meat diet, and fewer still find it necessary to do so. Meat is the great source of physical strength and endurance. It is the real "muscle builder," "health restorer," and "brain food," and a large service may be rendered to the public if a campaign of dependable education be conducted. This should establish confidence in the minds of countless thousands who have been induced, erroneously, to regard meats as the source of their ills; who have been misled by the inferences and assurances

of the striking advertisements of the newly found "health builders."

The beef interests have never organized for a purpose of this nature. Apparently they have not considered such an effort necessary; but it would seem in order that the meat producers may receive their due, and the consuming public be given the benefit of scientific and useful instruction, that such an organized movement is one of the urgent requirements.

MARKET-TOPPERS FROM SHORTHORN MOTHERS

We do not wish to underestimate or detract from the worthy beef characteristics of other breeds, for the Shorthorn can never be benefited by their decline, but in all fairness we remind our readers of the potency of Shorthorn blood in the making of market-topping beef. If Shorthorn color and markings were transmitted with the same accuracy as other Shorthorn characteristics, there would not be the inclination to overlook its large share in the market honors. Our friendly rivals have the distinct advantage of stamping quite generally the breed markings as to color.

When inspecting a finished load of brockle-faced steers do not be surprised if the owner informs you that they are out of high-grade Shorthorn dams. For that fact may account for the scale and even flesh covering. If in a near-by pen you discover a load largely black in color with a few inclining to a brownish cast and an occasional white underline, do not dispute the owner if he assures you that their mothers were Shorthorn cows. The headline in the market report may not credit the Shorthorns or may even give full credit to another breed. It may convey half of the truth, or even less, but you may be reasonably certain that the color will be the controlling point that will determine the headline announcing a market-topping sale. Any experienced cattle feeder or breeder knows that Shorthorn blood is responsible in a large percentage of cases for the qualities that attract the high bid, and many a load of market-toppers bearing the marks and color of other breeds carry fully as large a per cent of Shorthorn blood.

We have no quarrel to pick with our rivals. They stimulate our effort and strengthen our purpose. But we feel, and naturally, that the Shorthorn is entitled to its full share of credit. It is not the experienced that are misled, but the inexperienced who have only a superficial knowledge of the effect of cross breeding.

If a conscientious expression could be obtained, as the writer has obtained it on more than one occasion, from supporters of other breeds, it would indorse the Shorthorn cow as the basis for most successful beef production obtained through cross breeding. The Shorthorn mother holds favor among them all. The difference of opinion begins in the selection of the sire for us on the Shorthorn foundation.

Our plea is not for performance. It is for the recognition of this performance.

THE PASSING OF THE GRADE SIRE

The sentiment among ranchmen against the use of the grade bull becomes more positive each year and laws are being passed to enforce the elimination of any but full blood sires from the range. In Idaho such a law has recently gone into effect, making it unlawful for a grade bull to run at large.

Gradually foresight and good judgment have predominated. The experience of two Utah ranchmen set forth in the following, tells an important story in an emphatic way:

A communication from Washington, D. C., gives a striking illustration of the value of the use of full-blood sires on the range.

Two Utah ranchmen shipped their steers to the same market on the same day. Both grazed their stock on the national forest range under grazing permits, controlling the same amount of range each per head, and paid the same grazing fee. There was this difference: One had used registered bulls, the other had not. The owner of the steers by registered bulls actually received \$40 per head more for his steers on the market than the other one received for the steers sired by the non-registered bulls.

There is more sound argument in favor of the use of registered bulls in this one fact than could be written into a volume.

PRESENT DAY SIRES OF NOTE

It would be interesting to know to what extent Shorthorn history would have been modified if the leading sires of the present decade had been used in the early history of the breed. In considering the merit and prepotency of individual sires it is but natural that emphasis be placed upon those of earlier days. The reason is quite apparent, as results can only be known with the passing of time.

It is our purpose to make reference, more or less extended, through the columns of *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, to the records of a few of the best known sires that have been conspicuous in the shaping of Shorthorn progress. A brief comment here may serve to create a livelier interest in the subject—a subject that has an important bearing on many individual successes.

As an example of prepotency, Whitehall Sultan claims recognition. His record as a sire of bulls has no duplicate in recent Shorthorn history. It is interesting, therefore, to recall that at the outset, before he had reached maturity, though he was conceded to be among the "good ones," he did not claim universal recognition as a prospective sire of unusual promise. In this respect his career was not different from that of other great sires that preceded him, whose value was not early recognized. Time alone reveals the strength of prepotency.

In considering the sons of Whitehall Sultan, Avondale comes first to mind, but the list is long, and the scope of their influence spreads from coast to

coast. We shall not even undertake to name the most worthy here, but the reader is asked what it would mean to the Shorthorn breed if it were deprived of the progeny of Whitehall Sultan.

In the minds of many, Cumberland was one of the most impressive bulls of recent times. Until late in his life he did not have the benefit of being crossed upon females of the richest blood lines, yet his descendants down to the fifth generation have been champion winners, and the Cumberland bulls today are doing worthy service in numerous high-class herds. Unquestionably the greatest among his descendants is Cumberland's Type. His show record is unsurpassed and he is siring calves that have the champion winning habit.

A sire of remarkable prepotency in his day was Imp. Bapton Diamond. He left a valued impress on the breed. The meaty Villager has gained wide and merited favor. His popularity is well founded, and the Villager blood has been widely sought for.

Choice Goods, the Beau Brummel of the show rings for a number of years, had a distinct advantage in being mated with a long array of great matrons. He transmitted his type to a very notable degree. Among the better known sires of the present day the sons of Choice Goods are accorded a place.

This brief reference suggests a basis for discussion of the present day sires. It by no means includes many worthy bulls that have accomplished and are accomplishing important results in the improvement of Shorthorns. It does, however, include a group of sires that may be safely classed as the most widely known in present day Shorthorn operations, when the value of the service of their descendants is also considered. In early issues an analysis of the influence of this group and others quite as useful in their sphere will be presented for the benefit of those who may not be fully informed and as an aid to Shorthorn students of the present and future time.

The concentration of blood lines through the skill and foresight of able men has given to the Shorthorn a prepotency which enables it to dominate and improve wherever Shorthorn blood is applied.

FACT VS. THEORY

Under the heading, "What Breed of Cattle?" J. F. Hendricks of the Nebraska Experiment Station writes as follows to the Nebraska Farmer:

"The majority of farmers in the state of Nebraska seem to prefer the Shorthorns. This breed is more numerous because it not only produces beef but milk in fairly large quantities. Most farmers say they do not care to handle the purely beef type, but want an animal that is able to put some of its feed into milk. This, they claim, the Shorthorns do, in spite of the fact they are told there are no dual-purpose cattle."

As long as farmers do their own thinking the Shorthorn will increase in popularity.

SALES OF SHORTHORNS TO ARGENTINA BY U. S. BREEDERS

A total of 81 bulls and heifers have been exported during the first half of this year. Of this number four were purchased by Juan Videllia, Montevideo, Uruguay. Four heifers went to M. A. Martinez de Hoz, 4 bulls to Dr. Celedonia Pereda, 10 bulls and 5 heifers to Emilio N. Casares & Sons, 26 bulls and heifers, including 5 Polled Durhams, to Francisco V. Maissa, 20 bulls sent out by T. F. Foley purchased by W. A. Forsythe & Sons, one milking Shorthorn heifer went to the La Martona company, 1 Polled Durham to Leonardo Pereyra Iraola. The average price paid here was near \$1,000.

Great Britain has exported so far this year to Uruguay and Argentina about 600 Shorthorn bulls, as against something over 400 last season. Prices paid this year in Great Britain for the best class of bulls are the highest for years, young bulls around 16 months reached \$5,000, \$6,000 and \$7,000 each in several instances, and up to \$7,750.

For Shorthorns bred in North America there is undoubtedly a share of this South American trade awaiting. Our cattle are healthy and our breeders are producing as choice types as can be seen at the leading shows held in any part of the world. Our bid for business with our South American neighbor breeder is good value, fair dealing and careful attention to all the exacting regulations for shipment and delivery.

F. W. HARDING.

THE TOP OF THE PEDIGREE

We have long been inclined to emphasize the importance of the maternal lineage in the Shorthorn pedigree and the tendency has been to permit this inclination to minimize the value of the top crosses. However valuable this family lineage may be, it can in no wise compare with the importance of the several sires represented immediately back of the individual. This is not a new discovery, but its recognition is imperative if the further improvement of the Shorthorn is to be assured.

The improvement of the Shorthorn depends very largely upon the potency of the bulls in service and this potency must rely almost wholly upon the immediate top crosses in the pedigree. A most careful selection of sires whose pedigrees give reliable assurance of reproduction of the best individuality is the only certain method by which permanent and continuous improvement may be obtained.

"I received a copy of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA and have read every word, I guess, advertising included. It is a hummer. You certainly are off on the right foot and I congratulate you on the success of your effort. It will do the Shorthorn cause a world of good."—F. E. Jackson, Hurley, S. D.

HOW MANY LOTS SHALL THE SALE OFFERING CONTAIN?

The question of the number of cattle to be offered at public sales arises whenever arrangements are being made for a sale. Shorthorn breeders have been inclined to hold the number to 50 head, more or less, for a single day sale, the actual number usually ranging from 40 to 60, and to confine the sale to the afternoon.

Dairy breeders have as a rule offered larger numbers, often exceeding one hundred for a single day. They usually consume two hours or more of the forenoon in selling cattle, resuming the sale again immediately following luncheon. This practice has proven very satisfactory to buyers, as it provides a larger number from which to make selections. It is an economy to the seller, as the proportionate expense is materially lessened.

The offering numerically is, in most cases, determined by the number the seller wishes to dispose of; but in many instances what has been heretofore considered a two-day offering could be quite as successfully passed under the hammer in one day. True, the beef breeders have formed the habit of allotting from 3 to 10 minutes to the sale of each individual lot, but this is not vital to the price making. It is a practice, but not a necessity. The dairy breeders apparently have not suffered in the prices by their more rapid methods of receiving bids. As is well known, the practice in the British Isles is to sell by the sand glass and the buyers time their bids with the diminishing sand in the upper chamber of the glass.

It is not assumed that individual conditions, train service, etc., will admit of a general adherence to the plan suggested, but there is unquestionably need for a readjustment in this phase of our selling methods and those concerned would be benefited by such a readjustment. The writer has witnessed the selling of individual animals that consumed a full half hour and in some cases more than this. Following the sale of this animal comes the necessity then of limiting the time allotted to the selling of others which, because of the established practice, adversely affects the the prices of these. In other words, the gain, if there was a gain, in the price of the one involved a sacrifice in the price of several others.

Some of the most satisfactory averages we recall were obtained in sales when the offering was large and required rapid work to pass the various lots through the ring in the time available.

A further reason for this readjustment is the increasing number of sales. This plan would, in the case of two-day sales being confined to one, render it easier to secure satisfactory dates. The plan should appeal to the buyers, as it would not require as much of their time. Many men prefer to make their purchases at public sales for the publicity obtained, a feature of real value,

and the support of their judgment accorded by the competing bidders. The public auction method of selling registered cattle gains in popularity and practice, and within a few years the number held annually will largely exceed the present schedule. There are distinct advantages to the breed in the public sale method, for it furnishes an object lesson to the community where the sales are held and a stimulus that results in extending the breed's influence and patronage.

It is recognized by those extensively identified with public sales that there is a definite need for an improvement in the methods such as we have outlined.

MINNESOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS

The summer meeting and picnic of Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders, under the auspices of the Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, is an annual affair enthusiastically supported by the lover of the red, white and roan. This year a very successful meeting was held on June 15 at Kenyon, Minn. Talks were made by H. R. Smith, T. B. Patterson, C. W. Glotfelter, J. H. S. Johnstone, Secretary F. W. Harding and general discussion by breeders. It was voted to hold a state Shorthorn show and sale at South St. Paul early next year. The entries offered will be passed on by a committee and breeders were urged to begin at once to prepare some good representatives of their herd for this event, which is to be of great importance to the breed in Minnesota and the northwest. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will contribute to the prize list, which will be a comprehensive list. Here is an opportunity for the young or small breeder to obtain a market through the medium of a public sale fully sponsored. The evening of the 15th the Commercial Club of Kenyon banqueted all visitors and many prominent citizens of the community. After-dinner speeches were numerous and full of enthusiasm for the Shorthorn business, besides recording the value of breeders meeting socially.

Despite the bad weather most everyone remained over for the picnic and Shorthorn show at the farm of O. F. Henkle & Sons, luncheon was provided for about 200 guests. The Shorthorns shown included a class each of yearling bulls, bull calves, yearling heifers and heifer calves. There was plenty of evidence in this exhibit of constructive breeding and good fitting, prime essentials in profit making. The well-equipped farm of Lars Vaxland was visited where Shorthorns are a part of the business carried on. Owing to heavy rains, the part of the programme, a visit to the milking Shorthorn herd of Findlay McMartin & Sons at Claremont, had to be omitted. Leslie Smith, president; P. S. Jordan, secretary, and Directors Walter J. Hill, Smith and Henkle are the officers of the association that Minnesota Shorthorn breeders are justly proud of.

F. W. HARDING.

CITY DWELLERS AND FOOD PRODUCTION

The proportion of demand as related to supply shows a positive trend that forecasts a stable future to the producers of meat and dairy products.

Statistics reveal that in the year 1800, one family in thirty lived in cities of 10,000 or more population. In 1850 the percentage had advanced to one family in thirteen. In 1900, one family in three, or exactly one-third resided in cities of 10,000 or more. That the trend is in one direction is clear, the 1916 record showing one-half of the families residing in towns and cities above the size indicated. If the present ratio continues when the next census is taken, the city dwelling families will exceed those residing in towns under that size and in the rural districts.

This can have only one effect on the outlet of farm products. It places a responsibility for the food supply upon a restricted number for the maintenance of the majority. If the tendency is cityward, certainly the advantages are quite as positively countryward.

Our Shorthorn people may look with confidence to the future for increasing market returns. It is a good time to build up the breeding herd.

THAT OUR LIGHT MAY SHINE

It is the purpose of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA to promote the Shorthorn interests everywhere; to encourage the efforts of the small breeder; to safeguard the beginner, for therein is the basis of successful, permanent Shorthorn expansion.

A measure of the responsibility for Shorthorn advancement rests upon each individual breeder—rests upon you. This is a day of co-operation and Shorthorn breeders are encouraged to more closely unite and combine their efforts to protect and promote their individual and collective interests. Shorthorn trade expansion is more general and pronounced today than this or any other generation has ever known. We need only to take advantage of the existing situation, which is full of promise to attain large and gratifying results.

If you know of a man who is considering the breeding of registered cattle inform him as to the merit of the Shorthorn. Place in his hands THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. Give him safe, reliable counsel, and incline him to the Shorthorn, for if he be so inclined and is reasonably capable as a stockman he will prosper, and prospering remember your encouragement with gratitude.

If you have information that will be of value to the Shorthorn breeders in general, send it in that we may give it publicity. Have you a suggestion that will aid in promoting the Shorthorn cause? Do not hesitate to make it. If you have an interesting Shorthorn photograph, either of worthy individuals or farm scenes, place it in our hands with full information pertaining to it in order that we may make use of it for your good and the advancement of the breed.

A responsive public awaits.

A TWENTY YEAR BREEDING EXPERIMENT

An interesting departure from the usual scope of experiments with livestock has been made by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan in cooperation with the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. A breeding experiment has been started with beef breeding cows that is to run for twenty years, the purpose being to ascertain whether or not there is a specific type of cow which can be relied upon to produce beef calves of prize-winning merit.

Twenty Shorthorn cows have been put into this experiment and were selected by Professor W. A. Cochel of the Kansas State Agricultural College and W. F. Ward, Senior Animal Husbandman in Beef Cattle Investigations, of the Department of Agriculture, from the herds of the best Shorthorn breeders in the country. They were not selected upon the basis of their merit and breeding, but because each had produced an outstanding calf.

Shorthorns were selected for this experiment as the beef breed most widely distributed throughout the United States and because of the natural tendency of the Shorthorn cow to produce both beef and milk in profitable quantities.

An inspection of this group of females furnishes the evidence that Professors Cochel and Ward had a clear and definite conception of the purpose in hand. They adhere to the type generally accepted by experienced breeders as the most reliable producing type. They are of breedy appearance, distinctly feminine in character, of smooth conformation, level lines, carrying an even distribution of flesh and also displaying pronounced milking qualities. The shoulders are well laid, hips well covered and there is ample depth of middle. Without exception they adhere decidedly to the breed type. It is remarkable that this number of females could be obtained from nearly as many herds in various states representing different strains of breeding so nearly of one type. This demonstrates at the outset that Shorthorn breeders are working definitely toward a standard.

It is the purpose to mate with these females Scotch bulls bred along show yard lines. The first sire to be used is Matchless Dale, the present stock bull in the College herd, a massive son of the noted sire of show winners, Avondale. Matchless Dale has made a record as a sire of show steers, being accredited with having sired more champion Shorthorn steers than any bull, living or dead.

The experiment is now under way. The first crop of calves will be dropped in September and it is needless to say that more than ordinary interest will center in this first group of youngsters.

The purpose is to follow a process of elimination, discarding those cows that do not measure up to the required standard as producers and substituting others bred within this group.

Whether the specific purpose for which this experiment is being conducted will be fulfilled or not, there is certain to be a vast amount of light shed upon the problems that confront cattle breeders who will attentively follow the progress of this undertaking. The result should have a far-reaching influence in the important field of cattle improvement.

COMMENDS MEAT DIET

The following contribution to Current Literature by the well-known authority, Woods Hutchison, M. D., sheds some interesting light from a reliable source on the subject of diet:

"The trouble is that many diet reformers take a short-sighted, or rather, one-sided view of the question: 'What is a good food?' A good food, a good ration, must be good fuel, because about three pounds have to be burnt into the body every day in order to give 'steam' for the daily work. But that is only one side of its utility, although a most important one.

"Most reform and money saving diets look at the problem only from a coal, or gasoline, point of view, while a good food should be at least three other things besides good 'gas'—a good repairer, a

"I believe that your publication is bound to become a powerful influence for good in behalf of the American Shorthorn interests. The Association is to be congratulated on the flattering reception accorded the first number."
—Alvin H. Sanders.

good lubricant and a rust preventer or disease protector. Our food has to build up our body in the beginning, make repairs and extensions to it later, lubricate, cool and balance it, and last, but not least, keep up a supply of reserve ammunition, constantly on hand, to fight disease with.

"There is only one known food which will do all four of these things, and upon which alone the body can be kept in health for years, if necessary, and that is meat. Further than that, it is the only food which can fill two of these bills at all—repairing and fighting disease. This is the reason why we are so fond of it and it is so expensive; that is to say, we are willing to pay such a high price for it. Regrettable as it is from the point of view of economy, it must be frankly confessed that all attempts to substitute some other repair and disease fighting foodstuffs for meat in our diet have proved practically a failure.

"The technical name for meat is protein, and the reason why it is so valuable and indispensable for growth and repair purposes is that our bodies themselves are made of 'meat,' or protein. We may call ourselves 'doughfaces' or 'puddingheads' or 'milkshops,' but no amount of ingenuity can build any part of our bodies out of starch. And if it could, we should be in danger of melting away when it rained. Only meat or pro-

tein, which includes fish, game, eggs and milk, can be used for our building stuff, or to make repairs.

"Many attempts have been made to substitute what are known as vegetable protein, such as the gluten or sticky part of wheat bread, beans, peas and nuts, for meat, but none of them have been found really satisfactory. The gluten of wheat bread is of great value in the body, but it cannot readily be used for repairing purposes, nor does it give the reserve ammunition to fight disease."

THIS CHURCH IS BREEDING SHORTHORNS.

A country church near Ravenwood, in northwest Missouri, is the center of a community devoted to breeding Shorthorns. In the past three months the twenty-six members of the organization—and to be eligible to membership in this special effort one is required to live within five miles of the church—have acquired 100 registered Shorthorns and 200 high-grade cows. Twelve registered bulls have been placed in service. The latter, however, are owned privately by this group of individuals within the circle. The matter of convenience determined this item.

The community is known as "Harmony." The Shorthorn Circle is but one of various interests which the community is encouraging and it is a logical plan for the improvement of the cattle stock in the community. By this method prospective buyers are more readily attracted because they have larger numbers of one breed from which to make selections. The advertising and other expenses can be held to the minimum and at the same time the best of results assured.

This little church community is, in this one respect, undertaking a very important and useful work.

In too many communities do we find the stock representing a half dozen or more different breeds, the result being that co-operation is almost eliminated; that the individual breeders must fight their own battles and with only a few salable stock, they are at a disadvantage as regards attracting buyers.

There is now a growing inclination to adopt one breed in a community and adhere to that breed, and the results are gratifying.

SANDERS' "SHORTHORN CATTLE"

Have you read "Shorthorn Cattle," by Alvin H. Sanders of the Breeder's Gazette? It is the most complete history of Shorthorn operations available. It is extensively illustrated and written in Mr. Sanders' simple and delightful literary style. A number of editions of this most valuable work have been exhausted. The matter has been revised and is published now in a more complete form than the earlier editions. Those desiring a copy may address the Breeder's Gazette, 542 South Dearborn street, Chicago, or the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park avenue, Chicago. The price is \$2.00; in half morocco, \$2.50.

Natural Flesh in Cattle Demonstrated

(By "Hawkeye" in the Breeder's Gazette.)



Shorthorn

Jersey

Shorthorn

Jersey

During the recent short course at the Iowa State College two calves, not old enough for veal, furnished a valuable lesson. Their carcasses showed the bodies before milk had had its effect in filling the fat veins and expanding the flesh. One of the calves was a thick, stocky youngster of Shorthorn ancestry; the other a delicate, thin, fawn-colored Jersey type. The difference in amount of inner muscle or lean meat in beef and dairy cattle is appreciated by too few people, particularly those who put cattle into the feedlot to be fattened for market. Demonstrations of this kind arrest attention and make the contrast strong, not for a comparison of the beef and dairy breeds, and so belittling the latter, but to show the depth of flesh necessary in beef animals.

Beef and dairy cattle have separate interests. Each class has its place, and well fills that place. Beef and dairy qualities cannot be solidly combined in one animal. The Shorthorn more than any other breed more nearly shows both these qualities. These qualities are distinct when developed to their highest degree. The beef producer either breeder or feeder, must realize that a full quota of inner muscle or flesh is indispensable. When the breeder is selecting a bull he must not trust to straight lines and quality alone, but must see that the body is well equipped with flesh, that it may be transmitted to the calves; or when the feeder is buying stock cattle he must see that he

has not even one of the dairy type, because it means an unprofitable gain and a cut-back when marketed.

Flesh is the foundation upon which to fill, cover and enrich the carcass with fat. The fat steer has the same lean meat proportionally as the calf. The natural flesh must be on the body at birth, because fat does not make additional muscle fibres; it merely grows those given by inheritance and expands them up to the adult stage. It is done by filling the several fat veins throughout the system, broadening the muscle tissue by furnishing adipose tissue at the fully ripened stage.

In the dual purpose animal the fat is only in part stored upon the back; much of it is diverted to the udder. Thus the fat-forming compounds of the feed are divided. They produce less beef but more milk than in beef animals. The more milk formed the less beefy will be the animal.

Few stockmen fully realize the great importance of natural flesh. It is well to know conformation; but to know the composition is more important.

The carcasses of these two calves showed the points of difference plainly. The beef calf had a thick, heavily-muscled thigh, round, full buttock, and a deep flank; the dairy calf a thin, scrawny leg, thin buttock, and hollow flank. One was a true beef animal, with thick loins and plenty of lean meat or muscling along the back and over the ribs; the other a dairy type, with a flat loin,

sharp chine, thin ribs, or bare of flesh. A smooth, thick, well-rounded shoulder was found on the beef calf; a thin, scrawny, shelly shoulder on the dairy calf. As the flesh was then, so it would have been had the steers been fattened for market. We would have a thick, plump, market-topping beef steer and a long-legged, shallow-ribbed, light-fleshed steer with a cheaper market value. These statements present, substantially as given, the remarks made by "Uncle" John Gosling of Kansas City, who conducted the demonstration.

Meat-Eating Nations Lead

The use of meat is no narrow question in which but one class of people is interested. It is a national question, touching intimately national life, farm efficiency and agricultural permanency. The meat-eating nations of the world have stood practically alone in their advanced rank. It is to them that the world has looked for progress. Permanent and successful agriculture is founded upon live stock farming. Any other system must in time deplete the fertility of the soil and impoverish the people. Just so long as America is great, strong and prosperous, so long will Americans be a meat-producing and meat-consuming people. This must be regarded as a positive programme, one where no substitute can be accepted.—The Breeder's Gazette.

Shorthorn Progress in South Dakota

By F. E. Jackson

Hurley, S. D.

In this review of Shorthorn progress in our state, it is the intention to touch upon the work—past, present and prospective—of the present day breeders. Reference should be made, however, to two excellent herds, now dispersed, which will live in South Dakota Shorthorn history for all time—that of the late John Buckstead, Viborg, dispersed after his death about five years ago, and that of P. F. Wickhem, Alexandria, which was dispersed last year.

* * *

John Buckstead had brought home a number of sale-topping females the last two or three years of his life, and had plans made to visit the leading eastern herds and bring home the best bull he could buy, but the Great Reaper called him. Could he have lived, what a rich financial harvest he would have had from his Shorthorns, and what a heritage of good cattle he would have left to his survivors. Those who bought the best females at the dispersion sale fared well, indeed, and the cattle that remained in our state have been prominent factors in the improvement of our Shorthorns. His two sons, Guy and Roy, were

Mr. Wickhem bred Shorthorns for about sixteen years, maintaining quite a large herd most of the time, dispersing at public sale in the fall of 1915. It is a setback to the live stock interests of our state to have such a man drop out.

* * *

One of the oldest, if not the oldest, herd in the state, is that of ex-Governor Andrew E. Lee (formerly owned by Lee & Prentiss), south of Centerville. The first purchases for this herd were made in Kentucky in 1879. In 1886 seven heifers were bought from J. C. Kiser, Oregon, Wis. On May 25, 1887, the imported cow, Marchioness 5th, bred by J. Bruce and imported by James J. Hill for his North Oaks Stock Farm, St. Paul, Minn., was purchased at public sale held by Mr. Hill on that date. She proved an unusually good matron and a number of her descendants are still in the herd. The imported Bates Waterloo cow, Wateloo Contessa, was purchased from Col. W. A. Harris on April 29, 1877, at \$600, and in 1892, Sunbeam, bred by Charles C. Norton of Corning Iowa, of the Cruickshank Secret family, and a grand daughter of imp. Songstress, was added

Golden Lavender 6th, and Broadhooks Sultan, bred by E. W. Robinson of Markham, sired by Superb Sultan by Whitehall Sultan. Mr. Lee has added a number of Scotch cows to the herd from time to time of the Secret and Victoria families, and has had a show herd at our state fair the last few years, which has been very successful.

* * *

J. M. Dunmire's Sons, Scotland, are maintaining the good herd founded by their father, and for a number of years had the good sire Knightly Goods, a grandson of Choice Goods, in service. They are now using a choice Scotch bull, tracing twice to Whitehall Sultan, and have reason to expect splendid results from his use, as they have a number of choicely bred cows. They have been regular contributors to the annual sales held by the State Live Stock Breeders' Association at Mitchell.

* * *

George E. Barkley, Sioux Falls, grew up with Shorthorns on an Iowa farm, his father having purchased the first pure-bred heifer in the fall of 1886. From this small but select herd maintained on the home farm, Mr. Barkley brought a few females and the bull, King Boyne 304202 (from the imported cow, Lady Boyne 3d) to South Dakota, when he located here in 1910. His present herd bull is Lord Butterfly 365621, a splendid sire. Several select Scotch cows have been added to the herd and Mr. Barkley is careful to maintain good milking quality in his cattle as well as beef form. He now has 25 good cows and heifers of breeding age.

* * *

William Dailey and his son, L. E. Dailey, maintain two good herds of Shorthorns on separate farms, not far from Egan. Their first cattle were purchased from the herd of Dan Sheehan, Osage, Iowa, twenty-four years ago, and were closely related to Nora, the champion Shorthorn dairy cow at the World's Fair at Chicago. Since 1905, they have used Scotch bulls only, and have also purchased a number of good Scotch cows, largely of Whitehall Sultan line of breeding, and their herd must be rated among the best in the state. Royal Champion, bred by Arthur Johnston of Greenwood, Ont., and sired by imp. Merryman, Aberdeen Chief 170894, bred by L. Brodsky and formerly used in the Martin Flynn herd, were used with good results. The next sire was Corporal 278825, bred by Charles C. Norton, and sired by imp. Bapton Admiral, followed by Red Cumberland 337993, bred by C. A. Saunders, and considered one of the most impressive sires used up to that time. The herd now numbers 125 head on the two farms. Three herd bulls are in use, Orange Sultan 385011, by Victor Sultan (by Whitehall Sultan), Roan Lad-die, a richly bred bull by Pride of Avon 352673 (by Avondale), and Pride of Valley View 426270, by Pride of Albion, champion bull at the Royal Show 1915.



Courtesy F. E. Taylor, Ellis, S. D.

British Knight 3d 353410

Photo by Risk

quite young when their father died, but now that they are reaching young manhood, and are buying a few foundation animals, needless to say, the good kind, the firm of Buckstead Bros. will soon be known as worthy successors of their father and the old Spring Valley Stock Farm will again be known over our state for its good Shorthorns.

* * *

P. F. Wickhem, Alexandria, is the most widely known stockman in our state, and many a young man now well along on the road to prosperity, can look back and thank "Pat" Wickhem for his friendly counsel and advice when starting out in the pure-bred stock business.

to the herd with a heifer calf at foot by imp. Salamis. The first bulls used were Duke of Vermillion 69509 and Summit Bright Eyes 110377, both of Bates breeding. The Scotch bull, Banner Bearer 170212, out of a dam by imp. Cupbearer, was next used, and made a great impress on the herd, as did his successor. Tebo Lawn Prince 2d 215049, bred by G. M. Casey of Clinton, Mo., got by Alice's Prince 122593, out of Rosedale Violet 9th, the dam of such noted animals as The Choice of All, Choice Goods Model, Rosedale's Choice and Runaway Girl. The present herd bulls are Lord Lavender 349935, bred by I. M. Forbes & Son, sired by Linwood Favorite, out of



Courtesy Jackson & White, Hurley, S. D.

Pride of Avon 352673 by the International Champion Count Avon

The calves by Roan Laddie and Orange Sultan are considered the best they have yet produced, being uniform, of good quality, correct type and natural flesh carriers.

* * *

J. F. Edelstein, Dallas, deserves much credit for his good work with Shorthorns out in the Rosebud country. A good judge of cattle and a careful student of pedigrees, with abundant faith in Shorthorns, he purchased and placed on his farm out in the new country many extra choice animals in both quality and breeding, drawing from such prominent herds as those of D. R. Hanna and Carpenter & Ross of Ohio. Taking this class of cattle out into a new country, just settled up largely by people of limited means, required both faith and nerve, but Mr. Edelstein was not lacking in either. While it has been discouraging sometimes to sell good Scotch bulls to neighboring farmers who were hard up and had their fortune yet to make in the new country, at prices way below what that class of cattle would bring further east, yet he is still in the ring and his business has been profitable. May this young man, who took the choicest of Shorthorn blood into a new country, live to see his cattle appreciated at their full values. While many of his females are of the best Scotch breeding, he also has some of the good Scotch-topped families. He has used Macgregor, bred by D. R. Hanna, sired by imp. Bapton Diamond, dam imp. Rosalind by Star of Morning, and Forest Dale, bred by Carpenter & Ross, sired by Avondale, from a Campbell Mina dam, as his chief herd bulls.

* * *

John J. De Noma, now of Parker, maintained a herd near Davis for sev-

eral years, mostly Scotch topped, tracing to imp. Red Rose, but this herd was dispersed at public sale three years ago. He later bought his farm near Parker and laid the foundation for a new herd, this time of Scotch breeding, and was very critical in his selections, taking the show heifer, Village Queen 4th, by imp. Villager, Diamond Purity by Cumberland Chief, Sweet Maid by Sultan Supreme, and a red heifer by Parkdale Goods, all choice heifers. He then headed the little herd with a roan bull by Pride of Avon, the good son of Avondale, heading the Jackson & White herd at Hurley, and set out to build a good herd of Scotch cattle. Mr. De Noma's theory is that this is the right way to go into the business of breeding Shorthorns, and if every one would take this course, buying four females and a bull, of tip-top breeding and individuality, then stop spending money and grow his own herd, there would be no failures in the game. But most men think they must start with a large herd, usually get plain bred and plain-looking individuals, and after years of effort with this foundation, must disperse them all and begin over again before he can be entirely successful. The start should invariably be made with the best animals obtainable in both quality and breeding, limiting their number to the purse, but not their quality or breeding. At least, this is Mr. De Noma's view based on his years of experience.

* * *

F. E. Taylor of Ellis has for years maintained one of the good herds, headed by the good roan bull, British Knight, bred by Professor C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, sired by imp. British Glory, dam by imp. Red Knight. He keeps a good working herd of both Scotch and Scotch-

topped cows, has produced some excellent cattle, had successful public sales, and has placed a number of good bulls at the head of other herds. His last purchase was a cow, bought at Bellows Bros.' sale, by old Gladstone, out of a dam of the Lady Douglas family, and she has since dropped a white bull calf by Fair Acres Sultan.

* * *

Axel W. Peterson, White Rock, has perhaps the best herd in the northeastern part. He selected two choice heifers, Maid 17th of Lake Park and Madonna 43d of Lake Park, from the herd of Thomas H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., in 1902, which developed into large, broad-backed cows, good breeders and good milkers, and most of the herd traces to these two cows. In 1914, Daisy 7th 145428 was bought from S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn., and in May, 1915, he topped the Jackson & Thompson sale at Hurley, S. D., in the purchase of Roan Lady 10th at \$730. The first bull used was Butterfly's Hero 150177, bred by L. Norish, Hastings, Minn., and he proved a good sire. He was followed by Beauty's Pride 218955, bred by S. Fletcher, Rogers, N. D., by Scottish Pride 147499, out of Beauty of Browndale, and he left some worthy breeding cows. Banner Boy 2d 305196, bred by S. G. Eliason, was used next. His sire was Good Morning 132755, dam Banner Blossom by Royal Banner 150993, tracing to imp. Orange Blossom 19th. His calves were good, particularly the heifers, and their best cows are sired by him. He was followed by Willow Glen Archer 377844, also bred by S. G. Eliason, sired by American Archer 282995 (a son of Cere-monious Archer), dam Scottish Lady, by Whitehall Sultan 163573. He was very thick-fleshed, level in quarters and ex-

tra good in head. He proved one of their best sires, if not the best. He is now using Lord Avon 436125, by Pride of Avon 352673, by Avondale, and his dam is Roan Lady 10th, by Shenstone Albino, the cow that topped the sale just referred to. He is a splendid calf, developing well, and gives promise of making a splendid sire.

* * *

Not much was accomplished with Shorthorns at our State Agricultural College at Brookings, so far as I know, until Professor James W. Wilson came to the institution in 1902, when he purchased for the institution a Scotch bull, bred by S. H. Thompson & Sons, Iowa City, Iowa. Being limited for funds, the cows purchased would be called plain bred now and of the dairy type. These have since been turned over to the dairy department, and some good Scotch cows purchased from M. P. Hancher, Rolfe, Iowa. They were sired by Carter's Choice Goods by Choice Goods. A good Scotch bull, bred by D. Cookson & Sons, Downey, Iowa, was used for several years, and the bull now in use is a calf from one of the cows purchased at the Hancher sale.

* * *

F. D. Peckham, Alexandria, has one of the largest herds, headed by Clover Leaf Sultan, a son of Maxwalton Sultan, bred by Rosenberger & Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio, shown by them in 1913, winning first in class at the International. Mr. Peckham has a very choice lot of heifers by him. He is adding well-bred Scotch females from time to time, having purchased a daughter of Whitehall Sultan, two daughters of Pride of Avon and a daughter of Lord Banff, at the Jackson & Thompson sale in 1915.

* * *

W. J. Carey & Son maintained one of the good herds in our state on their farm near Sioux Falls for a number of years, when it became necessary for the senior member of the firm to go to California for his health, and the junior Carey then moved the herd to their farm near Waverly, where it is still flourishing. They have some splendid cows in their herd and have used herd bulls bred at Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., for a number of years, the one now in use being Anoka Cupbearer, a son of Leader of Fashion, if my memory is right. They are producing splendid cattle and have quite a large herd.

* * *

E. E. Palmer, Wessington Springs, is one of the younger breeders pushing to the front. Unlike many men, he did not start with something cheap to try it out, but, having paid \$300 for Duroc sow and found her more profitable than six \$50 sows, he was ready to pay the price and get the best for foundation stock in his Shorthorn herd. The females were purchased from P. F. Wickhem and from C. A. De Vault, Inwood, Iowa. For the present he has the distinction of heading his herd with Albino Goods, junior champion bull at Huron and Sioux City in 1915, for which he paid E. J. Thompson, his breeder, \$1,000.

In 1905 S. M. Southmayd & Son founded a herd at Whitewood, S. D., out in the Black Hills country, by purchase of seventeen heifers and a herd bull from breeders in northwestern Iowa. The bull was Victoria's Nonpareil 192175, bred by Hector Cowan, as were also the six best heifers in the shipment. Those that proved most profitable were of the Broadhooks, Diamond and Caroline families. In 1908, being in need of a new bull, two weeks of April were spent in visiting a dozen or so of the better herds in Iowa and Minnesota in search of one, but it was not until the Royal Show at Kansas City in October that a suitable bull was found. After the show a number of herds in Missouri and Kansas were visited and Victor Lad, from the Tomson Bros.' herd at Dover, Kan., was selected. He was sired by Archer, out of a dam by Gallant Knight, and developed into a large bull and a splendid sire. He was still in service as chief herd bull at the time the major portion of the herd was sold to G. Gullikson, Sturgis, who obtained thirty-six splendid females and this bull in the purchase and is enthusiastic over his Shorthorns. The excellence of the herd is largely due to the use of the two herd bulls, above named, on the heifers from the Hector Cowan herd and four others purchased from Tomson Bros. at the time Victor Lad was brought out. As above noted, Southmayd & Son parted with the larger portion of the herd in 1914, owing to pressure of other interests and occupations, but they now have matters in shape to increase the herd again and expect to buy a number of good females during this year. These men have planted a lot of good Shorthorn seed in the far western part of our state.

* * *

Several other herds in the state should be mentioned, but I am not well enough acquainted with them to go much into detail. Lien Bros., Platte; Flanagan & Lanning, Selby; I. G. Hamm, Artesian; F. M. Wright, Parkston; Kelsey & Sons, Fedora; Chris F. Weissenbuehler, Garretson; George B. Hay, Lake Preston; McIntyre Bros., Spencer; George Kahl, Watertown; Miller Bros., Mount Vernon; Robert Westall, Ramona, and L. A. Estabrook & Son, Guthbert, all have a start toward good Shorthorn herds, while Slade Bros., Fulton; E. I. Underwood, Willow Lake; C. B. Neister, Flandreau, and Thomas E. Hale & Son, Rapid City, all maintain good herds of double-standard Poll Durhams, which are kept registered in the Shorthorn herd book. No doubt there are many others whose names I do not now recall.

* * *

This brings us down to the town of Hurley, which claims the distinction of producing more pure-bred stock in its surrounding trade territory than is produced around any other town in the two Dakotas. E. J. Thompson has the oldest herd here, numbering about 80 head of richly bred Scotch cattle, headed by Prince Cumberland, bred by H. H. Powell & Son, and sired by their noted bull, King Cumberland 2d. His former herd bull was Superb Goods, a grand cham-

pion bull at our South Dakota State Fair in 1913, bred by Bellows Bros. of Missouri, sired by Good Choice, dam Lady Abbott by Prince Abbotsburn. All the prominent Scotch families are represented in this herd, and Mr. Thompson has been very successful with his show herd each year. He has retained all of the Superb Goods heifers in the herd and expects some great calves from them.

* * *

Jackson & White have a good herd at Urbandale Farm, adjoining town, headed by Pride of Avon, bred by Carpenter & Ross, sired by Avondale, dam imp. Rosewood 86th, and assisted by Marr Sultan, bred by J. A. Kilgour, sired by Fair Acres Sultan, dam Fair Acres Missie by Scotch Sultan. This herd was founded by F. E. Jackson six years ago, the first purchases being made from the Charles C. Norton herd at Corning, Iowa, and nothing but choice animals of the best Scotch breeding have been bought since. A recent sale of the young bull, Sultandale for \$1,000, by Pride of Avon, and out of a Whitehall Sultan dam, to Fred C. Wiley, Mount Union, Iowa, transfers a show calf of much promise. The partnership with John F. White was formed in 1915 and he now has the active management of the farm and stock. This herd contains more Whitehall Sultan blood probably than any other herd in the west. Mr. White recently returned from a trip to Illinois and Indiana, where he purchased females from the herds of J. A. Kilgour, A. J. Ryden, J. F. Prather and J. G. Robbins & Sons. He expects to bring home a few more good ones from the spring sales. Last year some choicely bred heifers were brought out from the herds of Miller Bros. and W. A. Dryden in Ontario, daughters of Uppermill Omega and Archer's Hope.

N. R. Rundell is building up one of the strong herds in our state on his Sunnyside Farm. His former herd bull was Lavender Kind, bred by Charles C. Norton, and sired by Cumberland Chief, the \$1,500 son of Cumberland's Last. The present herd bull is Dale Sultan, a son of Pride of Avon by Avondale, dam Belinda by Whitehall Sultan. His cows are by noted sires, and from such herds as Anoka Farms, Carpenter & Ross, Bellows Bros. and Charles C. Norton. While not the largest herd, the foundation animals are among the best.

* * *

George W. Sanborn has a small, but select, herd of Scotch cattle on his farm southeast of town, headed by Prince of Urbandale, a son of Pride of Avon, dam Princess Margaret 3d, a Bruce Mayflower by Lavender Clipper, by Choice Goods. The young stock are promising and we believe Mr. Sanborn will build up a real good herd.

* * *

L. B. Churchill has been breeding Shorthorns on his farm southwest of town for several years, starting with cows a little plain in breeding, but the last few years has replaced them with females of very choice breeding and individuality. He is now using a splendid roan bull, sired by Superb Goods.

M. J. Bloom has a herd of over 50 head northwest of town, both Scotch and Scotch-topped females, but has always used a good Scotch bull and some very fine cattle have been produced.

* * *

E. C. Rundell, formerly bred Herefords, but finding the Shorthorn sentiment in this community too strong, he sold the entire herd and bought some very choice Scotch cows and heifers for the foundation of his Shorthorn herd. The right foundation has been laid for a good herd.

* * *

H. A. Thompson has a good herd of Scotch-topped cattle and has the use of the bulls heading the Wayside herd of E. J. Thompson.

* * *

Buckstead Bros., R. S. Almond, Chris Jensen, Thomas Davis and A. E. Thomas all have a few Shorthorns, and are building up their herds, while V. D. Fairchild, who operates a splendid 400-acre farm, is the latest addition to our Shorthorn ranks, he having made his first purchase at the Ryden sale in Illinois recently, one of the best heifers at \$445. He realizes the advantage of starting right and will put in a few of the best rather than many of the plainer kind. This young man will make good.

* * *

Hurley is a little town, not over 600 population, and not famous for anything except its pure-bred live stock, chiefly Shorthorns, but it can be cited as a good example of what can be accomplished by community breeding—all working with one breed. Some have said the business would soon be overdone here, but the more men of the right stamp who take up the breeding of Shorthorns, the better it goes. Men come here from a distance to see our dozen herds, who would not come if there were but a few from each. But the greatest good has not come from this prestige, advantageous though it is to advertise that a dozen herds can be seen with one expense, but from the keen, yet friendly rivalry amongst our breeders themselves. Each striving to own a little bit the best herd in the community, to produce the best calf of the year, to bring out the best show herd or to top the combination sale, etc., has been a strong incentive to each breeder to aim higher and accomplish more than he otherwise would. But all must pull together and work in harmony if community breeding and selling is successful. If one breeder should represent to a prospective buyer that he has all the good cattle in the community, that there is something not quite right with all the others; in other words, if he "knocks" another man's stock to sell his own, then it would be better if herds were far apart. Fortunately, the spirit of jealousy and the habit of knocking have never been prevalent around Hurley. Other communities in our state are developing rapidly as breeding centers, and let us hope these men will all work together harmoniously. A little dissension in the ranks is fatal, a little co-operation means success.

Interesting Boys' Calf-Feeding Contest

Professor E. J. Trosper, director of agriculture in the State High School, Lake City, Minn., inaugurated a Boys' Steer Calf Feeding Contest, covering four counties, that proved a most successful one. The contest, which continued for several months, was closed Nov. 5, when nearly three dozen steer calves and their feeders lined up for final judgment and award.

The rules of the contest admitted any boy under 21 years of age and allowed him to enter a steer calf dropped after Jan. 1, 1915, of any breed, provided en-

pearance and performance, 20 points. All of the boys who entered the contest manifested enthusiasm and perseverance. During the summer months, several auto trips were directed by Professor Trosper, chairman of the committee. The object of the various trips was to instruct the boys in practical and scientific feeding, to photograph the calves, and continue interest in the contest. Toward the close of the season an auto trip was made in which all of the contestants were invited to participate and a visit made to the home of each and an inspection made by them in a body, of every calf undergoing fitting. During this trip a special effort was made to bring to the boys' attention many valuable points in feeding and general care of the calves. It was a busy day and a profitable one, as is suggested by the expression of Charles Howard, who fed the winning calf, a roan Shorthorn. He wrote as follows: "From that day to the day of the contest, I had a picture of every other calf in the contest in my mind and a number of the boys told me that they had the same experience. I know it inspired us to do better work with our calves."

The calf shown by Charles Howard and winning first place over all was dropped May 24 and was sold after the contest. The amount received for this calf and in prizes made a total of \$115. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association awarded \$50 in six divisions. The expenses of each boy and his calf incurred at the show were paid by the Lake City Colt and Calf Show Association. The exhibition of the calves was declared the crowning feature and has excited widespread interest in that section of the state. The first five calves were purchased by N. P. Rogers, President of the South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange, and turned over to the Minnesota Agricultural College for experimental feeding and demonstrating purposes.

A larger contest for 1916, with a longer feeding period, is now under way. There will be two classes, one for boys and girls under 21 years of age, and another for exhibitors over 21 years of age. The 1916 contest will be placed on a business basis, requiring complete records of the care and feeding operations. The prospect is now for sixty or more calves to finish in the contest.



Chas. Howard

try was made before June 15. All boys were required to file a statement showing how the calf was fed and managed. The calves were judged according to market finish and general conformation, for which 50 points were allowed, weight according to age, 30 points; show ap-

"It affords me much pleasure to write you that the initial number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA more than measured up to the ideals you wrote me recently it would stand for. From cover to cover the publication reaching my exchange table conveyed to my mind everything essential to aid the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. This I think is not saying more than the truth and also in many ways, this is remarkable in 'Volume 1, Number 1,' of most publications. From the printers' and engravers' standpoint also, your publication exemplifies the best in the arts. The entire contents are very interesting and entertaining. Continue as you have started. You apparently know the game. Wishing the publication the success it deserves, I remain, H. N. Silversmith, Editor Idaho Farmer, Boise."



The winning calf



Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders assembled at Fayetteville, Ark., June 10

The Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized at Fayetteville, Ark., Saturday, June 10th. Twenty-five Shorthorn breeders entered the association as charter members and it is expected that the members will be increased to twice that number within a very short time. The officers elected were Culver Crowder, Bentonville, President; Thomas Hargis, Madison County, Vice President; A. T. Lewis, Fayette-

ville, Secretary-Treasurer. The meeting was addressed by the Government's Beef Cattle representative, D. R. Forrester, Little Rock, W. L. English, representing the Frisco Lines, and Frank D. Tomson, representing the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and others.

During the last twelve months there has been extensive Shorthorn activities in that section of Arkansas and the

character of the men who have allied themselves with the movement insures a certain expansion from now on. Mr. Lewis, secretary of the organization, has been prominent in the interest of the Shorthorns, with the result that the Shorthorn sentiment has become widespread in that quarter of the state.

The illustrations in connection with this announcement indicate the class of cattle that the breeders have secured.

Argentina Breeders Judge at International

Responding to an invitation extended by the management of the International Live Stock Exposition and by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, two of Argentina's best-known breeders, Senor Carlos M. Duggan and Senor Ricardo F. Pearson of Buenos Aires, will act as judges at the next International.

Senor Duggan will pass upon the bullock classes—grades and cross-breds. He is treasurer of the Rural Society, Argentina, and has acted as judge of steers at the foremost shows in Argentina. He bred the Hereford steer that was reserve champion at the last Palermo Fat Stock Show; is a member of the firm of Duggan Brothers, who maintain large herds of both Shorthorns and Herefords and extensive land and stock cattle interests.

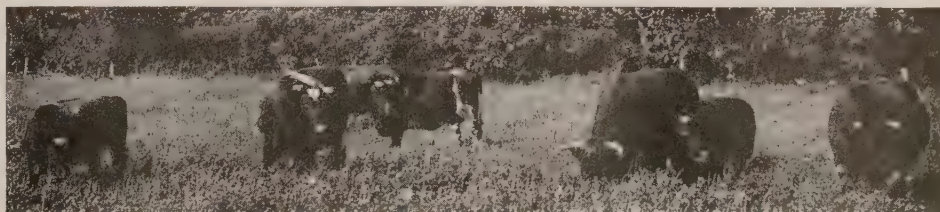
Senor Pearson will pass upon the Shorthorn breeding class. He is a director of the Rural Society of Argentina

and principal owner and director of the Samuel B. Hale Company, Ltd. Tatay is the principal estancia where the Shorthorns are bred and is noted as one of the best equipped and most beautiful properties in Argentina. Shire and Hackney horses and Angus cattle are also bred at Tatay and extensively exhibited.

In view of the increasing trade relations between the United States and Argentina, the acceptance of the invitation to act as judges in our leading exposi-

tion should serve further strengthen our position as a source of supply for high-class breeding cattle for the Argentina trade.

"I have just looked over the initial number of THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA and wish to congratulate you on this attractive and valuable issue."—L. R. Neel, Editor Southern Agriculturist.



Courtesy J. H. Johnston, Wyman, Ark. *Riverton Herd*

BEEF CATTLE IN THE EAST

(By W. H. TOMHAVE in the Practical Farmer.)

The number of beef cattle that are fed in the eastern part of the United States each year is often underestimated. There are few extensive cattle feeders, but there are a large number of farmers who each year feed a few head, the total of which is quite an important factor in the supply of the country. As in other lines of business, there are fluctuations in the net returns from year to year. Some years it has not been a profitable venture, while in other years it has been a source of considerable revenue to the farmer. In some sections feeding of cattle has been engaged in more largely because the system of farming followed demanded the manure. In such sections the most noticeable results were obtained through the indirect returns from the feeding operations. In these sections the value of the farm land has increased from year to year and the soil raised to a high state of fertility.

There is a big field for beef production in the east if properly conducted. This form of live stock growing should not be confined to cattle feeding alone, but beef breeding herds should be established upon the farms in many localities. The east offers unusual opportunities for beef raising because of the large amount of rough land which can be pastured to advantage and the large amount of rough feed produced for which a market must be provided. No class of animals are better suited for the utilization of such a large amount of roughage than beef cattle. Another factor of considerable importance is the proximity to desirable markets, which means the saving of freight in marketing cattle as compared to the central west.

One of the problems confronting cattle feeders all over the country at the present time is the source of their supply of feeders. Feeding cattle are scarce and high in price. One solution of this problem is the growing of more feeding cattle on the average farm, instead of depending upon the ranges to supply the feeders. Recent experimental work with beef breed herds shows that by using the proper type of beef animals and feeding the cows largely on roughage, such as silage and good hay, supplemented with a small amount of highly concentrated protein feed, like cotton seed meal or oil meal, feeders can be produced at a reasonable cost to the farmer. In beef production it is essential to have a raw product that has been bred for meat producing qualities so as to have a good foundation. It is also essential to keep down the cost of labor, feed and shelter.

Much of the cattle feeding in the future will be done by the use of corn silage and some other roughage supplemented with such feeds as cotton seed meal. With the increase in price of grains of all kinds and their demand as a human food, much less will be fed to cattle.

Many sections of the east are ad-

mirably adapted to the growing of corn for silage, and other roughages, all of which can be marketed to advantage through beef cattle.

A bulletin issued by the Pennsylvania State College on steer feeding shows some interesting results and furnishes information as to the more reliable ration for conditions prevailing in the east.



Courtesy J. J. & A. Viton, Azul, Argentina.

"I have a truly pleasure, receiving the first number of *THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA*, the most interesting and useful publication of its kind, and which is to be a promoter of trade between the United States and our country. We are looking on the possibilities of this Shorthorn trade with a growing interest, and it is not very difficult to think the American pure-bred cattle breeders competing with the English for the Argentina Shorthorn-importing market. You know the quality of the Argentina Shorthorn and that we are very fond of extra good sires."—Alfredo Viton, 835 Venezuela St., Buenos Aires, Arg.

Starbird & Bliss, Greeley, Colo., topped the Denver market May 22d with a bunch of choice fat Shorthorn steers. They were coming two-year-olds, of their own feeding, averaged 1105 pounds and sold at \$8.85.

FUTURITY ENTRIES

Senior Bull Calf	Senior Heifer Calf	Junior Bull Calf	Junior Heifer Calf	Exhibitor
1	3	1	.	Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.
5	5	4	5	Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis.
1	2	1	1	Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
.	.	1	.	H. G. Bowers, Elmwood, Ill.
2	2	.	.	M. H. Broderick, Muncie, Ind.
2	2	.	.	G. H. Burge, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
4	4	3	3	Cahill Bros., Rockford, Iowa.
2	1	1	3	Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.
9	5	8	6	Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.
2	2	.	.	Robert Crain, Mount Victoria, Md.
3	2	1	2	Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio.
1	1	1	1	E. H. Ehlers, Tama, Iowa.
3	3	1	1	S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.
1	3	1	1	I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.
1	.	.	.	Fox & Gallagher, Oregon, Wis.
3	.	.	.	R. H. George, Monticello, Iowa.
1	.	1	1	John Gunsett & Son, Convoy, Ohio.
1	.	.	.	Otto Gehlbach & Sons, Trenton, Mo.
3	1	3	1	Wm. Herkelmann, Elwood, Iowa.
5	2	3	1	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis.
2	1	.	1	E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
2	2	1	.	H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kans.
2	2	2	1	Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.
1	.	.	.	Roy T. Johnson, Flushing, Ohio.
3	2	2	1	Owen Kane, Wisner, Nebr.
4	3	2	2	J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill.
2	.	.	.	A. L. Klopping, Underwood, Iowa.
2	2	.	.	Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa.
.	.	3	2	Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
.	.	2	.	H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
2	2	.	.	C. L. McClellan, Lowden, Iowa.
2	3	3	4	J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Iowa.
3	3	2	3	Maasdam & Wheeler, Fairfield, Iowa.
3	2	2	2	MacMillan & MacMillan, Lodi, Wis.
.	.	2	1	Theo. Martin, Bellevue, Iowa.
2	2	1	3	Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.
3	2	2	4	W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.
1	1	3	1	L. C. Oloff, Ireton, Iowa.
1	3	.	.	E. M. Parsons & Son, Carroll, Iowa.
2	3	1	1	J. F. Prather, Williamsville, Ill.
2	1	2	2	Rapp Bros., St. Edward, Nebr.
2	2	1	1	H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Nebr.
2	2	.	.	John Regier, Whitewater, Kans.
2	1	3	4	W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio.
6	3	2	3	C. A. Saunders & Sons, Manilla, Iowa.
2	2	2	1	Leslie Smith & Sons, St. Cloud, Minn.
3	2	.	1	Tomson Bros., Carbondale, Kans.
1	1	1	.	Frank Toyne & Son, Lanesboro, Iowa.
6	3	2	2	Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa.
.	.	1	3	Michael Wagner, Fremont, Ohio.
.	.	1	1	David Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Ohio.
113	88	73	70	

PUBLIC SALES

ADRIAN, MINN., March 7th.
MANUEL CROSS

Sold for. Average.	
50 head.....	\$6,750.00 \$135.00
Top female.....	230.00

SEWARD, NEB., March 7th.

SEWARD COUNTY COMBINATION SALE	
Top female, Red Rose.....	Sold for \$330.00
Average \$115.	

STERLING, ILL., March 7.

J. A. KILGOUR	
Sold for. Average.	
36 head.....	\$18,595.00 \$517.00
Top bull, Bessie's Monarch.....	1,200.00
Top female, Bonnie Bell 14th.....	2,375.00

HENNEPIN, ILL., March 10.
L. F. BOYLE

Sold for. Average.	
57 head.....	\$12,755.00 \$224.00
14 bulls.....	2,929.00 209.00
Top bull, Archer of Scots.....	450.00
Top female, Scottish Gloster.....	415.00

WESLEY, IOWA, March 9.
M. A. MATERN

Sold for. Average.	
20 head.....	\$3,867.50 \$135.00
9 bulls.....	1,262.50 140.00
20 females.....	2,605.00 130.00
Top bull.....	225.00
Top female, Lady Victoria 3d.....	233.00

GEARY, OKLA., March 21.

A. B. CAMPBELL	
Sold for. Average.	
71 head.....	\$13,115.00 \$185.00
32 bulls.....	190.00
39 females.....	185.00
Top bull, Glendale.....	295.00
Top female, Wildflower.....	270.00

WATONGA, OKLA., March 20.
J. R. WHISTLER

Sold for. Average.	
63 head.....	\$11,165.00 \$178.00
19 bulls.....	210.00
44 females.....	165.00
Top bull, Susan's Avondale.....	385.00
Top female, Lady Lavender.....	310.00

KINGFISHER, OKLA., March 22.
H. W. B. DUNLAP

Sold for. Average.	
41 head.....	\$7,070.00 \$175.00
9 bulls.....	150.00
32 females.....	180.00
Top bull, Rosewood Alta.....	165.00
Top females, Lady Thistle, Sunflower Girl, Illa's Pride, Iva Stone.....	(each) 300.00

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, March 14.
VARIOUS BREEDERS

Sold for. Average.	
20 head.....	\$204.00
Top bull, Inglewood Chief.....	300.00
Top female, Maxwellton Anna.....	\$510.00

WATONGA, OKLA., March 23.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH

Sold for. Average.	
35 head.....	\$ 533.00
30 females.....	475.20
5 bulls.....	878.00
Top bull, Pleasant Dale.....	\$1,250.00
Top female, Lovely Sixth.....	785.00

ALBIA, IOWA, March 13.
V. L. WILKIN & SON

Sold for.	
Top bull, Coming Dale.....	\$225.00
2 females, White Star and Red May (each).....	147.50

HUMBOLDT, NEBR., March 22.
R. HARSHBARGER & SON

Sold for. Average.	
39 head.....	\$6,975.00 \$179.00
28 females.....	4,650.00 166.10
11 bulls.....	2,325.00 211.40
Top bull, Collynie Goods.....	500.00
Top female.....	215.00

NEWTON, IOWA, March 21.

EDW. MORRISSEY AND A. CARRIER & SON	
Sold for. Average.	
40 head.....	\$5,692.50 \$142.30
46 females.....	4,395.00 169.00
14 bulls.....	1,297.50 92.67
Top bull, Warrior.....	190.00
Top female, Newton Diamond.....	310.00

CORNING, IOWA, March 23.
W. D. CROUSE

Sold for. Average.	
44 head.....	\$5,890.00 \$132.50
26 females.....	3,595.00 138.60
18 bulls.....	2,235.00 124.00
Top bull, Royal Perfection.....	165.00
Top female, Proud Rose.....	275.00

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR., March 16 and 17.
VARIOUS BREEDERS

Sold for. Average.	
24 head.....	\$3,346.40 \$139.85
Top bull, No. 2 in catalog.....	450.00

MOUNT VERNON, IOWA, March 14.
GEORGE BURGE

Sold for. Average.	
34 head.....	\$9,300.00 \$274.00
21 females.....	5,480.00 261.00
13 bulls.....	3,820.00 294.00
Top bull, Spread Eagle.....	555.00
Top female, Orange Beauty.....	500.00

ELWOOD, IOWA, March 15.

WM. HERKELMAN	
Sold for. Average.	
34 head.....	\$13,600.00 \$400.00
29 females.....	11,600.00 400.00
5 bulls.....	2,000.00 400.00
Top bull, Cumberland Goods.....	925.00
Top female, Maxwellton Graceful.....	725.00

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 14.
J. W. LACKEY

Sold for. Average.	
39 head.....	\$6,875.00 \$173.25
29 females.....	5,190.00 173.00
9 bulls.....	1,680.00 187.00
Top bull, Barmpton Lad.....	200.00
Top female, Oza.....	260.00

AVOCA, IOWA, March 17.

H. PRITCHARD & SON AND C. H. JACKSON	
Sold for. Average.	
49 head.....	\$11,735.00 \$240.60
35 females.....	8,500.00 242.85
14 bulls.....	3,235.00 231.10
Top bull, Dale's Goods.....	555.00
Top female, Victoria Jen.....	525.00

HEDRICK, IOWA, March 16.

J. P. SWEARINGEN & SONS AND M. L. ANDREWS	
Sold for. Average.	
45 head.....	\$8,070.00 \$179.00
33 females.....	6,525.00 198.00
12 bulls.....	1,545.00 129.00
Top bull, Choice Knight.....	235.00
Top female, Kathleen.....	375.00

KAHOKA, MO., March 28.

J. W. McDERMOTT	
Sold for. Average.	
38 head.....	\$23,820.00 \$629.50
30 females.....	16,970.00 565.70
8 bulls.....	6,850.00 857.25
Top bull, Golden Count 2nd.....	1,500.00
Top female, Fair Gift.....	2,000.00

FARNAM, NEBR., March 15.

HIGHLINE BREEDERS' ASS'N	
Sold for. Average.	
Average.....	\$160.00
Top bull, True Sultan.....	\$400.00
Top female, Maud 54th.....	255.00

MINOT, N. D., March 16.

NORTH DAKOTA BREEDERS' ASS'N	
Sold for. Average.	
Average.....	\$159.10
Top bull.....	\$305.00

WAPELLO, IOWA, March 29.

WEAVER & GARDEN	
Sold for. Average.	
35 females.....	\$22,605.00 \$646.00
7 bulls.....	9,450.00 1,350.00
42 head.....	32,055.00 763.00
Top bull, Village Crest.....	3,325.00
Top female, Wimple 3d.....	1,500.00

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, March 30.

MAASDAM & WHEELER	
Sold for. Average.	
36 females.....	\$18,240.00 \$493.00
6 bulls.....	2,070.00 345.00
42 head.....	20,310.00 473.00
Top bull, Village Earl.....	650.00
Top female, Imp. Cathy.....	1,540.00

WHEATON, ILL., March 31.

THOMAS STANTON	
Sold for. Average.	
Top bull, Village Hope.....	\$1,000.00
Top female, Imp. Mary Anne of Lancaster.....	1,630.00
30 head.....	\$644.00
Entire lot.....	558.00

OMAHA, NEBR., March 28.

H. C. McKELVIE	
Sold for. Average.	
14 females.....	\$2,800.00 \$200.00
34 bulls.....	5,860.00 170.00
48 head.....	8,660.00 180.00
Top bull, Prince Victor.....	370.00
Top female, Roan Victoria.....	440.00

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 5th and 6th.

CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N	
Sold for. Average.	
52 females.....	\$16,550.00 \$320.00
72 bulls.....	19,940.00 277.00
124 head.....	36,890.00 295.00
Top bull, Realm's Count.....	1,300.00
Top female, Hallwood Lavender 3d.....	1,000.00

MALVERN, IOWA, April 5.

STRAHAN-SUMMERS	
Sold for. Average.	
43 females.....	\$7,683.00 \$177.00
20 bulls.....	4,020.00 200.00
63 head.....	11,705.00 190.00
Top bull, Village Sultan.....	480.00
Top female, Lady Cumberland.....	520.00

NORTH PORTLAND, ORE., March 22.
VARIOUS BREEDERS

Sold for. Average.	
51 bulls.....	\$10,510.00 \$210.00
28 females.....	6,125.00 229.00
79 head.....	16,635.00 210.00
Top bull, King of Scots.....	405.00
Top female, Felicity.....	420.00

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 13.

LEWIS, CHILDREN & MANN	
Sold for. Average.	
10 bulls.....	\$207.00
33 females.....	204.00
43 head.....	205.00
Top bull, Choice Secret.....	\$365.00
Top female, Secret Gem.....	350.00

HASTINGS, NEBR., April 12.

FIRME & STONE	
Sold for. Average.	
15 bulls.....	\$2,035.00 \$136.00
23 females.....	4,385.00 175.00
38 head.....	6,420.00 169.00
Top female, Serphina 3d.....	255.00

ROCKFIELD, IND., Feb. 21.

ROCKFIELD BREEDERS' ASS'N	
Sold for. Average.	
7 bulls.....	\$125.00
26 females.....	140.00
Top bull, Lord Vizier.....	178.00
Top female, Red Delight.....	\$203.00

OMAHA, NEBR., April 20.

STABLER & McHUGH, Waverly, Neb.	
Sold for. Average.	
17 bulls.....	\$2,040.00 \$120.00
33 females.....	3,795.00 115.00
50 head.....	5,835.00 116.00
Top bull, Gloster's Goods.....	280.00
Top female, Gertie Rose.....	170.00

BLAINE COUNTY, OKLA., April

BLAINE COUNTY BREEDERS' ASS'N	
Sold for. Average.	
23 head.....	\$2,745.00
Top animal.....	255.00

SABETHA, KAN., April 4.

JOHN McCOY & SON	
Sold for. Average.	
Top bull, Secret Goods.....	\$350.00
Average.....	\$180.00

FAIRMOUNT, IND., March 25.

J. W. HIMELICK	
Sold for. Average.	
29 head.....	\$1,940.00 \$170.00
Top bull, Sultan's Lad.....	250.00
Top female, Minetta.....	265.00

NEW LENNOX, ILL., April 19.

JOHN E. FRANCIS	
Sold for. Average.	
Top bull, Royal Victor.....	300.00
Top female, Victoria F.....	\$800.00

CARROLL, IOWA, April 26.

J. T. JUDGE AND E. M. PARSONS & SONS	
Sold for. Average.	
56 head.....	\$18,210.00 \$325.00
44 females.....	15,010.00 340.00
12 bulls.....	3,200.00 270.00
Top bull, British Count.....	650.00
Top female, Missie 8th.....	750.00

SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR., May 2.

GEORGE ALLEN & SONS AND L. R. WHITE	
SOLD BY GEORGE ALLEN & SONS	
Sold for. Average.	
33 females.....	\$12,750.00 \$389.00
4 bulls.....	480.00 120.00
37 head.....	13,230.00 358.00

SOLD BY L. R. WHITE

Sold for. Average.	
14 females.....	\$3,895.00 \$278.00
Top bull, Dale's Missie.....	140.00
Top female, Lavender Lily 3d.....	810.00

CLARKSVILLE, MO., April 27.

W. C. PREWITT & SONS	
Sold for. Average.	
13 bulls.....	\$3,895.00 \$195.00
21 females.....	173.00
34 head.....	181.00
Top bull, Sultan Mist.....	\$400.00
Top female, Princess Goods.....	235.00

MOUNT PULASKI, ILL., May 2, 3, 4.

W. C. McGAVOCK	
Sold for. Average.	
25 head.....	\$3,925.00 \$163.00
Top bull, Silver Waverly.....	350.00
Top female, Golden Maid.....	240.00

TULSA, OKLA., May 9.

THOMAS STANTON	
Sold for. Average.	
45 head.....	\$280.00
Top bull, Flower Prince.....	435.00
Top female, Butterfly Rose.....	\$760.00

LONDON, OHIO, May 11.

E. O'DAY	
Sold for. Average.	
51 head.....	\$10,506.00 \$206.00
20 bulls.....	3,220.00 161.00
31 females.....	.....
Top bull, White Roan Dandy.....	250.00
Top female, Janice.....	340.00

CHICKASHA, OKLA., May.

A. J. MAURER	
Sold for. Average.	
71 head.....	\$190.00
53 females.....	180.00
18 bulls.....	230.00
Top bull, Scottish Sultan.....	\$700.00

DAWSON, GA., May 10.

Sold for. Average.	
21 head.....	\$147.50
Top bull, Brave Gloster.....	\$225.00

BEAMAN, IOWA, May 24.

W. M. MYERS	
Sold for. Average.	
45 head.....	\$12,855.00 \$285.66
38 females.....	11,510.00 303.00
7 bulls.....	1,345.00 192.00
Top bull, Cumberland.....	330.00
Top female, Scottish Milkmaid 5th.....	860.00

PUBLIC SALES

MANILLA, IOWA, June 1.

C. A. SAUNDERS

	Sold for.	Average.
48 head.....	\$51,555.00	\$1,074.00
36 females.....	39,355.00	1,093.20
12 bulls.....	12,200.00	1,016.70
Top bull, Type's Lord.....	2,600.00	.....
Top female, Gipsy Cumberland 3rd.....	3,030.00	.....

REA, PA., May 31.

C. L. AND F. M. PATTERSON

	Sold for.	Average.
25 head.....	\$3,205.00	\$128.25

LANESBORO, IOWA, June 2.

FRANK TOYNE & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls.....	\$3,180.00	\$265.00
26 females.....	11,752.00	452.00
38 head.....	15,960.00	420.00
Top bull, Village Cumberland.....	900.00	.....
Top female, Western Queen 2nd.....	1,000.00	.....

ALTONA, ILL., June 6.

C. J. McMASTER

	Sold for.	Average.
27 females.....	\$16,824.00	\$623.00
7 bulls.....	3,046.00	435.00
34 head.....	19,870.00	584.00
Top bull, Glenview Gloster.....	825.00	.....
Top female, Diamond Lass 9th.....	1,065.00	.....

WHEATON, ILL., June 7.

THOMAS STANTON

	Sold for.	Average.
23 females.....	\$25,700.00	\$1,117.40
3 bulls.....	5,575.00	1,858.00
26 head.....	31,275.00	1,203.00
Top bull, Field Marshal.....	3,775.00	.....
Top female, Duchess of Gloster 78th.....	2,050.00	.....

ROCKFORD, IOWA, June 8.

CAHILL BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
28 females.....	\$ 8,250.00	\$295.00
12 bulls.....	2,145.00	180.00
40 head.....	10,395.00	260.00
Top bull, Village Goods 2d.....	300.00	.....
Top female, Mary Bessie.....	650.00	.....

TIFFIN, OHIO, June 9.

F. R. EDWARDS

	Sold for.	Average.
41 head.....	\$25,635.00	\$638.00
Top bull, All Scotch.....	475.00	.....
Top female, Oakdale Rosewood.....	1,300.00	.....

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 9.

CARPENTER & ROSS

	Sold for.	Average.
45 females.....	\$42,000.00	\$ 933.00
10 bulls.....	13,700.00	1,370.00
50 head.....	55,700.00	1,012.00
Top bull, Lord Avondale.....	5,000.00	.....
Top female, Headlight's Belle.....	2,800.00	.....

OMAHA, NEBR., June 13.

HOWELL REES & SONS AND OWEN KANE

	Sold for.	Average.
46 females.....	\$24,385.00	\$530.00
4 bulls.....	2,070.00	517.50
50 head.....	26,455.00	529.10
Top bull, Dale's Reformer.....	1,000.00	.....
Top female, Urbondale Princess.....	1,400.00	.....

MARYVILLE, MO., June 14.

BELLOWS BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
35 females.....	\$39,535.00	\$1,130.00
6 bulls.....	5,370.00	895.00
41 head.....	44,905.00	1,095.00
Top bull, Parkdale Radium.....	1,330.00	.....
Top female, Queen of Beauty 27th.....	2,250.00	.....

MILAN, MO., June 15.

S. S. SPANGLER

	Sold for.	Average.
44 females.....	\$13,260.00	\$301.00
9 bulls.....	2,220.00	246.00
53 head.....	15,480.00	293.00
Top Bull, Jealousy's Royal.....	420.00	.....
Top female, Augusta's Gem.....	825.00	.....

GRANGER, MO., June 16.

JOS. MILLER & SONS

	Sold for.	Average.
35 females.....	\$15,765.00	\$450.41
8 bulls.....	3,510.00	438.88
43 head.....	19,275.00	448.25
Top bull, Cumberland Viscount.....	735.00	.....
Top female, Roan Queen.....	1,030.00	.....

* * *

Monday, June 12th, Armour & Co. purchased 178 1550-lb South Dakota Shorthorn steers on the Chicago market at \$11.35, the entire drove selling within 5c of the top of the market, a small lot selling at \$11.40 that day.

STATE SHORTHORN ASSOCIATIONS, ATTENTION

All State Shorthorn Associations are invited by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, to furnish the name of the state association and the name and address of the secretary, for publication in THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA. This association desires to co-operate with state and district associations for the general encouragement and advancement of the Shorthorn cause.

STATE AND DISTRICT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Ohio Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. C. Rosenberger, Secretary, Tiffin, O.

Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. M. Hill, Secretary, Lafontaine, Kan.

Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jas. E. Silverthorn, Secretary, Rossville, Ind.

Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. L. Tormey, Secretary, Madison, Wis.

Minnesota Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Philip S. Jordan, Secretary, Morris, Minn.

Northwest State Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. D. Dunn, Secretary, Wapato, Wash.

Iowa Shorthorn Breeders' Association, D. A. Jay, Secretary, Blakesburg, Iowa.

Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. W. Crum, Secretary, McBride, Mich.

Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Association, J. K. Taggart, Secretary, Bison, Okla.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Clinton Marbut, Secretary, Vernon, Mo.

The Northwest Arkansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, A. T. Lewis, Secretary, Fayetteville, Ark.

Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Rank C. Forbes, Secretary, Henry, Ill.

Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. W. Knapp, Secretary, Howell, Mich.

Western Shorthorn Breeders' Association, W. L. Warnock, Secretary, Loveland, Col.

Sauk County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Frank Morley, Secretary, Baraboo, Wis.

Harrison County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Johnson, Secretary, Flushing, Ohio.

Mississippi Shorthorn Breeders' Association, H. K. Gayle, Secretary, Agricultural College, Miss.

Southern Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Thornton J. Wood, Secretary, Troy, Ala.

Cornbelt Shorthorn Breeders' Association, C. E. Hollis, Secretary, Heyworth, Illinois.

Grant County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Jay Martin, Secretary, Bagley, Mo.

Buffalo County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Oscar A. Hitt, Alina, Wis.

* * *

The Chicago Drovers Journal of June 1st gives the following in regard to market-topping steers offered during the week of May 24th:

"Tops made a new high point of \$10.90, Armour paying this price to Gustave Wiese, Centerville, S. D., for a fancy 1523-lb. drove of Shorthorns for the New York trade, and three lots of choice weighty steers made \$10.60, including a three-load drove of 1446-lb branded beeves. A few other choice lots of handy and heavy steers took \$10.15 @10.25 and yearlings cashed up to \$10.15."

* * *

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized at Aurora, Mo., June 3d with the following elected as officers: J. W. McCause, Mt. Vernon, President; Marion Tate, Monett, Vice President; Clinton Marbut, Verona, Secretary-Treasurer.



Courtesy Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio.

Lord Avondale, sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind., for \$5,000.

Milking Shorthorn Notes

By A. H. TRYON

President American Milking Shorthorn Cattle Club

Mr. L. D. May, proprietor of the Glenside herd of milking Shorthorns, reports several cows doing good work on official test under supervision of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College. Two of these, Imported Comely Beauty and Doris Clay, are making upward of two and one-quarter pounds of fat per day after being on test for nearly four months. The latter cow made 2,125 pounds of milk in the month of March or an average of 60.1 pounds per day since starting the test. This great cow has been many times grand champion female at the eastern state fairs in milking Shorthorn classes, and has also several previous records of merit. She made 10,617 pounds as a 3-year-old, milked twice daily and with ordinary feed and care. She is by General Clay, with twenty-six daughters in Record of Merit List of first volume Year Book, and is out of a 10,000-pound record dam.

Mr. Harvey Little of Janesville, Wis., has a goodly number of cows on official test which are doing good work and give promise of increasing his entries in the Record of Merit List materially. He has purchased a young bull out of a Class A winner at the International from Finley McMartin & Sons, on which he is depending for a future herd sire. The association selected a 3-year-old heifer from Mr. Little's herd for a sample shipment of American milking Shorthorn cows to South America recently.

Sentinel Pine Farm, owned by Winslow Clark of Shoreham, Vt., reports the sale of five young cows and a bull, the latter by Duke of Edgewood, to Fillmore Farms of Bennington, Vt., for a foundation herd. The cows are in calf to Duke of Edgewood, whose dam had a record as a 5-year-old of 11,801 pounds, and both of whose dams and two granddams had records above 10,000 pounds. Mr. C. T. Brettell, the manager of Fillmore Farms, is a nephew of the late

Richard Gibson and inherits sufficient love and knowledge for and of milking Shorthorns to lead us to predict he will build for this well-known establishment a valuable herd of this class of cattle.

Messrs. Hamden E. Tener and C. B. Hill of New York have new importations of milking Shorthorns in quarantine. Both of these gentlemen are founding herds with discriminating judgment for their farms in Orange County, New York. The new arrivals from England consist of cows and heifers for foundation material.

E. W. Brockett & Sons of Atwater, Ohio, report many sales of milking Shorthorns, shipments being made to many states. Several good heifers have been shipped by them to Mr. Fred Pepoon of Warren, Ill., who is making a substantial start in the business.

Mr. M. P. Cook of Flint, Mich., who, from a life's big business experience, looks at the pure-bred live stock proposition from a business angle, seeking the whys and wherefores before taking any plunges, has recently replaced Holsteins with a goodly number of pure-bred milking Shorthorns on his Michigan farm. He reports four of his new cows giving above 200 pounds of milk per day, and to date expresses no regret for having attended the Milking Shorthorn Club meeting, where he claims to have been convinced.

Charles A. Otis continues to add a few good breeding females to his Tannebaum Farm herd, which now numbers close to 150 head. He says the demand for young bulls continues far above the supply, and adds his testimonial to those from prominent business men who think the milking Shorthorn business as such is one of the best and most profitable.

Walter S. Pratt of the Association Board and W. Arthur Simpson, both of Vermont, are extremely proud and well

pleased with their new imported bull Robin, and justly so. He not only possesses desired character, but is well backed with a strong known milking inheritance, and should produce the right kind mated to the top females in the herds of these two enthusiastic and discriminating New England breeders.

Manager J. C. Hoke of the George Baldwin Estate, Ellendale, N. D., says their herd of one hundred head, purchased last year, have seemed to enjoy the North Dakota climate and surroundings, and are coming fully up to expectations. Mr. Hoke was formerly in charge of the North Dakota Experiment Station extension and county agent work, and is satisfied that milking Shorthorns are the cattle for that country. Mr. George Baldwin Jr., owning and directing several immense properties in that state, agrees with him.

Most interesting and significant in the rapid development and increased interest in milking Shorthorns is the fact that so many men thoroughly alive, through their business intelligence and connections, to the future needs of the country, are investing in them and making arrangements to help replenish the supply.

Many new breeders are keeping yearly records of their best producing cows and official testing for both milk and butter fat production is being undertaken by a good number who appreciate its importance. As compared to the increased value of the progeny of a cow making a creditable record of production the cost of testing or maintaining record is very immaterial, and it is hoped that others will start testing some of their best producing cows in the near future. Breeders who do not keep regular herd test or record sheets will find the new monthly production forms issued by the association a very simple means of recording the production of one or two or more cows. A



Courtesy L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa.

Milking Shorthorn Matrons. Note the scale and milking qualities. Average milk flow per day, 57.6 lbs.

pair of milk scales, graduated to pounds and tenths of pounds, and equipped with a double dial to register weight of pail, costs but little and comprises the needed additional equipment to maintain unofficial records.

Flintstone Farms, Dalton, Mass., fur-

nish milk supply for their home town and are rapidly supplanting their Holsteins with pure-bred milking Shorthorns for this purpose. Many men who distribute milk in their own communities would find such a change beneficial to their peace of mind. Mr. William S.

Dunn, manager, selected about fifty head of females last year, and with the great sire, Waterloo Clay, and the young bull, Willow Robin, two of the highest priced and best bred bulls in this country, this extensive New England breeding establishment has an excellent foundation.

The Dual-Purpose Cow Makes Good

By W. H. SMITH

University of Illinois,
in the Banker-Farmer

Students of present day systems of farming are giving much attention to the place of the dual-purpose cow. Opposed by the dairymen and ignored by the beef men, she continues her popularity among the farmers of this country. Perhaps the cause of these differences of opinion lies in the fact that there is no definite standard yet established as to what a dual-purpose cow really is. The beef animal is rated by his dressing per cent, the dairy animal by her milk yield, while the dual-purpose cow must be valued by her ability to combine the standards of both.

Therefore, the dual-purpose cow is the one that produces a profitable flow of milk, fattens readily when dry, and furnishes a desirable carcass of beef when slaughtered. This type of animal is not, as some think, of recent origin, but reached a high degree of excellence over a century ago. Thomas Bates, one of the most noted early Shorthorn improvers, made this breed popular on both sides of the Atlantic by successfully combining in his cattle beef and milk production. After 100 years many descendants of his cattle are still showing the dual-purpose characteristics which have been so firmly fixed through his efforts.

The writer has in mind at this time a cow, known as Oxford of Niagara 41st, which might properly be classed as a dual-purpose cow. She represents in a marked degree a desirable beef type, yet she has made a successful record in the production of milk.

Oxford of Niagara 41st was dropped August 12, 1901, and is still living. Her first milking record began April 5, 1905, after the birth of her second calf, and continued until December 2, 1905. In this 32-week period she produced 3,280 pounds of milk, which tested 3.8 per cent and yielded 107.28 pounds of butter fat, or 125 pounds of butter.

The second test began October 9, 1906, and continued for one year, during which time she produced 5,968 pounds of milk, which tested 3.9 per cent and yielded 216 pounds of butter fat, or 252 pounds of butter. During the first 32 weeks of this period she produced 4,156 pounds of milk, as compared to 3,280 pounds of the previous year, showing a gain of 876 pounds.

One striking fact in her record is the persistence of milk flow which this cow showed. Her highest daily production during the second year of the test was 25.03 pounds, which she made three weeks after freshening, while at the end of the thirty-second week she was giving 15.85 pounds, and averaged for the

entire year 16.35 pounds. The above records are by no means exceptional, but coupled with her ability to produce calves of good beef type serve to demonstrate the merits of the dual-purpose cow.

She is at the present time suckling her ninth calf, having dropped one pair of twins and a calf every other year except

two since a three-year-old. One of the two years in which she failed to raise a calf the herd was without a bull, and disease in the herd prevented it during the other. Three of her calves were sold for herd bulls and the others in every case made good beef animals. Had these calves been produced from strictly



To raise more beef cattle, not alone to maintain our meat supply, but also to help build up farm fertility, is a big problem. It can't be solved hurriedly, or in wholesale fashion. It is only to be accomplished by the aid of every farmer of ability and ambition. The farmer can do this only by the use of the dual-purpose cow, "The Milking Shorthorn." She is a joy to look at; produces a great supply of milk worth many dollars more than the cost of her keep, and her daughter will continue this work, while her son will maintain this remarkable type, or go at a splendid profit to make a second profit in the feed lot. There is always keen competition among cattle feeders for such stock but the big packers do not do their part in the matter of competition and a stable market for beef cattle.

Ponder over these facts, Mr. Banker-Farmer. Urge and help your farmer friends to have one to a dozen such cows. Livestock journals carry advertisements of such stock, much of which can be bought reasonably.

dairy animals, their value would have been hardly worth considering. This factor is well worth mentioning and becomes more important as the value of beef increases. This cow is still showing plenty of vigor to warrant keeping her in the breeding herd, but were it necessary, 60 to 70 days' feed would put her in condition to weigh 1,800 pounds and sell as a prime cow on the market.

The general farmer of the corn belt who desires a sufficient number of cattle to consume the ordinary roughage and crop residues of his farm, and at the same time give milk enough for his family, and possibly some to sell, is a strong advocate of this type of cow. Besides, the handling of these cattle can be carried on without the labor and expensive care necessary for the dairy type.

Popular as these cows are, they have never become as numerous in this country as in England, where it is estimated that fully 90 per cent of the milk cows belong to this type. This is perhaps due to the difficulty of securing bulls of this type, as well as the fact that large numbers of the best cows are picked up by the commercial dairyman, who keeps them for milk through one lactation period and then fattens them for the butcher.

* * *

Perhaps we shall see the dairy cow yoked up to do double duty. It is probably true that the greatest loss in power in the live stock world lies in the fact that cows are allowed to devote themselves to the production of milk alone, when they might just as well do some form of work in addition to their dairy performances. German tests show that while cows working under the yoke do not give quite as much milk as when allowed to loaf, they give nearly as much.



Courtesy Rookwood Farm, Ames, Iowa.

Shorthorns Find an Ideal Environment at Rookwood

And She Grows in Favor

By H. M. SHUTTLEWORTH

Snow Mass, Colo.

The farm districts lying near the great cities of the east are unable to supply milk and butter sufficient for the rapidly increasing population. It developing that in New York alone during the last year that there was a shortage whereby sixty thousand people needing milk were deprived of it. So the farmers farther west are to make up this ever-increasing deficiency. And in doing this we are bringing the milk and butter industry right in districts where the industry of beef making has a firm hold, and that these industries may not conflict, but harmonize and be mutually beneficial, a breed should be selected that would conflict the least with a long-established industry, and the increase unsuitable for retention in these herds find a ready sale in the beef field.

In the first place, in assembling a herd of farmers' cows the important thing is the selection of individuals, and in doing this the farmer so starting must bear in mind that characteristics in a cow to produce a large quantity of milk containing a large per cent of butter fat is not due to her color, the number of spots on her body, her size, shape or breed, but an inherent characteristic of the cow herself. This may sound to some like rank heresy, but to justify the statement that the all-wise ones who can tell a good cow from a poor one by her breed, spots, color of her skin and size of her stomach and narrowness of hips, have by various tests and the Babcock tester been relegated alongside the man who located good wells of water with a peach limb or carried buck-eyes in his pockets that children born in his family should all be boys.

Liberty, a roan Shorthorn cow, described as perfect in cow formation for beef, swept clear all prizes open to all breeds for milk in the last London Dairy Show, six cups valued at \$1,500, besides cash prizes. Her runner-up for honors in the class was Lizzie, another Shorthorn cow. In butter fat contest Liberty outpointed all dairy cows in the show, though Lizzie's morning record was 6.22 per cent butter fat and her evenings record was 4.91 per cent butter fat. These cows are ideals of Shorthorn perfection.

Rose of Glenside is a fine, big, pure-bred cow, owned by May & Otis, Will-

oughby, Ohio. Her fine form and Shorthorn breeding did not prevent her from giving 18,075 pounds of milk in one year and 753 pounds of butter.

Belle Clare, Shorthorn cow owned by same parties, with year's record of 15,715 pounds of milk and 662 pounds of butter.

Charlotte B., same owners, record per year 15,401 pounds of milk and 713 pounds of butter.

Ruth 3rd, same owners, record per year 15,599 pounds of milk and 831 pounds of butter. And the same owners have obtained records of more than fifty cows that gave over 8,000 pounds of milk per annum.

Beatrice 22nd, at the Royal Counties Show in 1913, in England, in a milking contest, in which contest there were sixteen cows entered—eight Guernseys, five Jerseys, and she being the only Shorthorn cow entered—won first prize. This of itself stamped her a great cow, but we also remember that she was the dam of the great pure-bred Shorthorn steer, Golden Arrow, grand champion beef steer at the show at Smithfield, England, and at Birmingham, England. She was also the dam of Bandmaster, champion of his breed in the beef bull classes at the Great Royal Show in England. Beatrice 22nd gave 57 pounds of milk per day. The performance of this cow in milking contests and the performances of her sons in beef contests is an argument that speaks for itself and needs no further comment.

Wallace's Farmer: "Shorthorns have done more in the last century to improve common stock of America, Great Britain and her colonies than all other breeds put together; besides, their grades furnish more milk and butter of commerce than all dairy breeds combined."

Professor C. F. Curtiss, dean of Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa: "Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades furnish more milk to the farmers of Iowa than all dairy breeds combined."

James J. Hill devoted more of his time to improve the conditions of the people and communities along the Great Northern railroad than he did to the railroad itself, knowing that their prosperity insured the prosperity of the railroad, and he contributed much toward this

prosperity by introduction of Dual Purpose Shorthorns along his line of road.

A southern city in a great southern state, feeling the necessity of more milk, butter and beef being produced in that state, through its Board of Trade adopted Dual Purpose Shorthorns to accomplish this end, after hearing the claims of the representatives of other breeds.

A great southern railroad is doing the same.

Are such men as these apt to chase an Ignus Fatui, or to advocate a proposition that is erroneous, ridiculous or absurd?

In presenting these facts we have no fight to wage against the other breeds. In their fields they have their places and are filling them with various successes. We have respect and regard for their owners and the greatest admiration for the geniuses that have developed them to their high degree of efficiency and usefulness. But we claim the right to defend the Shorthorn cow, which has for a hundred years demonstrated her usefulness in milk, butter and beef production, and defend her when over-zealous adherents of other breeds ridicule our claims for her and declare a dual purpose cow an impossibility and a myth. While at the same time some of these people are advertising in the eastern city papers and periodicals that their breed is the only breed producing milk suitable for infants' food because it is so deficient of butter fat that it does not need diluting. That the particles of fat are so infinitesimally small, so few and far between, that the infant is as safe with this as it would be at its mother's breast. And in the west advertising the same breed as the only breed for the farmer to make butter from in quantities beyond the avaricious dreams of man. In other words, curry her up and she is "High-cock-alorum"; curry her down and she is "Low-cockahirum." And we claim for this grand old Shorthorn cow, and will continue to claim for her, the honor that she has so justly earned—that of having, in the lands where she is known during the last hundred years, appeased more hunger than all others combined, and has brought prosperity to more owners than all others.

The Central Michigan Association

BY C. W. CRUM
Secretary

The Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association is an organization of a number of small breeders in Montcalm and adjoining counties for the purpose of co-operatively marketing their surplus breeding stock. It was organized something over three years ago, largely through the efforts of its Secretary, who for eight years has maintained his few head of pure-bred Shorthorns, with no other herd or bull nearer than nine miles.

The buying of bulls at breeders' prices and selling them and his surplus product on a very poor local market, where most of the stock handled was bought at "canner" prices, convinced me that I was playing a losing game and that other small breeders were in the same predicament—no one breeder having enough stock to pay for advertising. If these small breeders could be brought together, one ad would sell the surplus of all, and they would be placed more nearly on a par with the larger breeders.

For several years I studied this plan and sought to locate breeders of Shorthorns in this vicinity. Three years ago I located nineteen owners of pure-bred Shorthorn females, and succeeded in getting eleven of them to meet me in Greenville, where my plan was laid before them an organization effected. The constitution provided that it would operate in "Montcalm county and adjoining territory," but at the end of the first year it was found that this was too large and the boundary lines were contracted.

At present there are something over thirty members, and no new ones have been solicited for over a year, because the work required of the officers in caring for present members has about reached the limit of present facilities. However, any breeder in Montcalm and adjoining counties may become a member by paying the annual \$1 and will receive all the benefits the association offers.

That the association is making good it is only necessary to state that in January and February, 28 head of cattle were sold through the office of the Secretary for the members for \$2,765, nearly half of the animals sold being under one year. This stock three years ago would have been disposed of to the local stock buyer for less than half the prices secured.

The number of pure-bred Shorthorn bulls in service in the county has increased during the three years past over 500 per cent, and whereas then no bull was nearer me than nine miles, now there are 13 within that distance. In addition to what has been done at home breeding stock has been shipped into 22 other counties of the state. Last year its officers were sent out to aid in organizing other local associations, and at the last annual meeting a resolution was passed authorizing the of-

ficers to continue this work when their time permitted them to do so.

The expenses are met by an annual fee of \$1 per member and a per cent on all sales made by it, except from one member to another.

I said to two of the State Shorthorn Association officers three years ago: "In ten years Montcalm will be the banner Shorthorn county in the state." Whether this promise is to be redeemed or not, at least a good start has been made in that direction, and breeders all over the

state are taking note that something is doing for Shorthorns in Montcalm county.

The present officers are:

President—Oscar Skinner, Gowen, Michigan.

Vice President—G. W. Rader, Pierson, Michigan.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Crum, McBrides, Michigan.

Executive Committee—E. A. Stokes, Gowen, Mich., and F. W. Bailey, Stanton, Mich.

Shorthorns Lead in Milk Test

The Independence (Iowa) Testing Association offers some interesting records made in a recent test held under the supervision of the state, Mr. Frank Barrickman being the official tester.

The association covers 25 herds of Shorthorns, Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys. During the month of March the cows that yielded 30 lbs. of butter fat or over, included 11 Shorthorns, 5 Holsteins and 2 Jerseys.

Roxie, a Shorthorn entered by Cook's Grove Farm, produced 50.7 lbs. of butter fat at a feed cost per pound of 9c. This was the highest production of butter fat and the lowest cost per pound shown in the test.

Bertha, also a Shorthorn entered by D. E. Sullivan, was the next highest, producing 47 lbs. of butter fat at a cost of 10½c per pound. This is the next highest record of production and the next lowest cost per pound, with the

single exception of Star, a Shorthorn entered by J. Fernau, her feed cost being 9c and her production 34.6 lbs. While the yield of this cow was sixth and her milk yield seventeenth in the list, her average test was the highest, being 5.9. Both Roxie and Bertha showed a test of 5.1. This percentage was only exceeded by a Jersey entry showing 5.4, with an aggregate butter yield of 31 lbs. at a feed cost of 15c per pound. The comparative yield of milk from Roxie, 995 lbs., and the highest Holstein entry, 1569 lbs., is striking in view of the fact that the Holstein milk tested but 2.8 with an actual butter yield of 43.9 lbs., as against Roxie's of 50.7 lbs. and the feed cost per pound of the Holstein of 17½c, as against 9c for the Shorthorn.

These records are significant and will prove especially interesting to all who are considering dairying under ordinary farm conditions.

The testing association completed on June 10th the first three months of the testing. The herds in the association number 26, composed of Holsteins, Guernseys, Shorthorns and Jerseys, with a few mixed herds. The cows in the association are kept under ordinary farm conditions, milked twice a day, and the owners have paid more attention to economical production of butterfat than to large production. Note the consistent and excellent record of the Shorthorn cows.

The cows yielding over 40 pounds of butterfat for the month of March were three:

	1st Milking	Milk	Test	Lbs. B. F.
Roxie, Shorthorn, Cook's Grove Farm....	Feby. 5	995	5.1	50.7
Bertha, Shorthorn, D. E. Sullivan.....	March 7	921	5.1	47
Johanno Helo Wayne, Reg. Holstein				
C. E. Meythaler.....	Feby. 21	1569	2.8	43.9

The cows yielding over 40 pounds of butterfat for the month of April were:

	1st Milking	Milk	Test	Lbs. B. F.
Bertha, Shorthorn, D. E. Sullivan.....	March 7	978	4.3	42
Star, Shorthorn, J. H. Fernau.....	March 18	1134	3.7	41.8
Johanna Helo Wayne, Reg. Holstein				
C. E. Meythaler.....	Feby. 21	1525	2.7	41.2
Betsy, Guernsey, E. H. Westfall.....	April 8	960	4.2	40.3
Brindle, Shorthorn, J. E. Seehorn.....	March 11	1002	4	40.1

The cows yielding over 45 pounds of butterfat for the month of May were:

	1st Milking	Milk	Test	Lbs. B. F.
Star, Shorthorn, J. F. Fernau.....	March 18	1386	4.17	57.8
Roan, Shorthorn, A. Henline.....	April 26	1538	3.47	53.35
No. 1, Shorthorn, M. Cannon.....	April 16	1100	4.3	47.3
Anna, Shorthorn, R. A. Nelson.....	May 1	1181	3.9	46.5
Queen, Jersey, J. W. Snow & Son.....	April 2	890	5.18	46.1
Jessie Jr., Reg. Jersey, J. W. Snow & Son..	April 20	778	5.85	45.5
Jessie Sensation, Reg. Jersey, J. W. Snow & Son.....	April 1	629	7.2	45.3

The cows that have averaged 40 pounds of butterfat for the three months of March, April and May, with the feed cost per pound of butterfat produced, are:

	First Milking	Milk	Test	Lbs. B. F.	Feed Cost
Roxie, Shorthorn, Cook's Grove Farm....	Feby. 5	2883.5	4.4	126.8	\$.077
Star, Shorthorn, J. H. Fernau.....	March 18	3107	4.3	134.2	.10
Bertha, Shorthorn, D. E. Sullivan.....	March 7	2813.5	4.3	122.8	.105
Johanna Helo Wayne, Reg. Holstein,					
C. E. Meythaler.....	Feby. 21	4672	2.7	126.9	.134

Dairy Shorthorns at the University of Missouri

By Prof. C. H. Eckles

Dairy Husbandry Department, University of Missouri

The present herd of dairy Shorthorns at the University of Missouri dates back to 1907, when four cows were purchased in Chautauqua County, New York. At that time there were plenty of pure-bred Shorthorns in that section of New York and in some parts of Pennsylvania that were undoubtedly profitable dairy animals. The herd from which our foundation cows were purchased had been bred for milk for 28 years by the owner. During this time every cow had been milked and the calves all raised by hand. This herd under decidedly poor pasture conditions was producing one and one-half pounds of butter per day for each cow in milk at the time visited by the writer. One of the cows selected was producing over four pounds daily under these conditions. The owner had depended for his income mostly upon the sale of milk and butter from this Shorthorn herd during his entire farming experience of about thirty years. No records of individual cows had been kept, and selection was made by appearance alone.

Among the four cows purchased were Lula and Panama Lady. Lula later made a record of 12,341 pounds of milk and 606 pounds of butter at the University of Missouri, which was at the time the highest record reported for the breed. Panama Lady, a half sister of Lula, produced 13,789 pounds of milk and 575 pounds of butter within a year. The



Lula—Record for 1 year, 12,341 lbs. milk; 606 lbs. butter

other two cows each produced around 6,000 pounds of milk.

The statement so often made that dairy qualities in the Shorthorn breed are not transmitted is not borne out by our experience. Loueva, daughter of Lula, has a record of 13,305 pounds of milk and 527 pounds of butter in a year, while Campus Henrietta B., a daughter of Loueva, now in milk, as a 2-year-old is undoubtedly a better milk producer than either her mother or grandmother, having produced 2,110 pounds of milk

this year during the months of March and April, an average of nearly 35 pounds daily.

So far, we have not had a single descendant of these foundation cows that could not be classed at least as a typical dual-purpose cow regarding milk production. The writer considers that a typical dual-purpose cow should be expected to produce at least 225 pounds of butter fat each year.

The idea that milking qualities in Shorthorns will not breed on, is based generally upon observations made of the progeny of a heavy milking cow that appears in a family that has been developed solely for beef. It is undoubtedly true that the daughter of such a cow is not likely to inherit the milking qualities of her dam because the dam is not typical of her inheritance. In other words, she is a freak in her family. It is reasonable to expect that the offspring will inherit, not the unusual characteristics of the dam, but somewhere near the average of the family. Those who desire to produce milking Shorthorns must select cows from a family bred for generations for dual-purpose qualities. Then if the sire used also comes from a long line of animals of the same type there is no reason why the dual-purpose characteristic will not be transmitted as regularly as are extreme beef or dairy qualities.

Twenty Years Shorthorn Dairy Experience in Illinois

(From the Orange Judd Farmer)

After 20 years' experience in breeding grade milking Shorthorns, George A. Keller of Dupage county, Illinois, firmly believes the dual-purpose cattle are a success, and they have a distinct place in the central west. He thinks the milking Shorthorns are best adapted to the general farm where a few cows are kept for milk and the calves fed for the buyer or butcher. It is that kind of a cow that general farmers like and have when they can, one that gives a good pail of milk and will raise a calf that will sell at a good price for the block. But those cows are scarce.

The things Mr. Keller says come from his experience and talks with other breeders. He does not claim that dual-purpose cows will produce as much milk as the dairy breeds and the calves make as good beef animals as they beef type. But he does believe that they have a happy combination of their own that is particularly adapted to general farmers, and he has faith that this dual-purpose breed will produce enough milk to make them more profitable than the present class of cows that the general farmer has. At the same time, they will produce blocky calves that will make the best kind of feeders, which are becoming harder to get each year.

"Because I like them," is the reason Mr. Keller gave the Orange Judd man for breeding milking Shorthorns in a

district of black and whites. There are 28 cows and 32 heifers on the farm, all red and roan. Twenty years ago a herd of Holsteins was in the barn lot with a high-grade Shorthorn bull at the head of them. The next bull was a pure-bred and from a milking strain of Shorthorns, and from that time on pure-bred milking Shorthorn bulls have headed the herd. The dam of the present bull has no record on account of an off udder, but the grand dam has a record of 986.7 pounds of fat, and there are several other cows on both sides of the family that reach close to the 1,000-pound mark. The method of breeding and saving the calves from the best-producing cows is what Mr. Keller has used, and you can tell by the picture that the cows have not lost the beef type. Particular attention has been paid to the selection of the sire, to get an animal that comes from a dam with a good udder and milking tendencies.

The cows milk up within six or eight weeks of calving on the average, and some of them within two and three weeks. Mr. Keller believes in weighing and testing the milk, and is sorry that he has not done it, but by sitting on the milk stool and getting the checks from the bottling plant he knows that his cows are making him a good profit from the milk alone. He believes his herd will milk as much as many of the near-by Holstein herds, but he does not be-

lieve it is possible to breed up the Shorthorns so they will produce as much as a herd of Holsteins bred up just as well. However, he believes that his cows have other qualities that offset the lack of milk production. The dealers are asking and demanding a higher grade of milk than the Holsteins are milking and the Shorthorns supply it.

The calves sell easier and for much more, and the old cows sell for 1 and 1½ cents higher a pound on the market. That beef tendency comes in especially good in aged cattle or cattle that have become unfit for milking purpose for some reason.

All the heifer calves from the good producing cows have been kept, and most all of the bulls have been sold to dairymen of that vicinity when a few days old for breeding purposes. There are about 15 herds in that vicinity headed by those bulls.

"Very seldom indeed has the agricultural literature of this country been increased by a publication so well gotten up, so handsomely printed and so full of the 'meat.' It is plain that the Shorthorn men are proud of their new paper and will wait expectantly, if not impatiently, for the coming of the next issue."—American Breeder, Kansas City

The List Is Long

That we have come upon great times in the Shorthorn business is clearly indicated in the following list of animals sold publicly since Jan. 1st for \$1,000 or more each. No account is taken herein of private sales which have ranged up to \$7,000 for individual animals. Take note of the even run of values in this list, how emphatically it reveals the existing demand for Shorthorns. It is presented herewith to furnish a record for convenient reference.

DENVER, COL., JAN. 19—WESTERN LIVE STOCK SHOW AND SALE

Dandy Pride, red; Aug. 4, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by J. H. Melick. Sold to C. L. King & Sons, Coyote, Utah...\$ 1,100

HICKORY VALLEY, TENN., FEB. 23—LESPEDeza FARM

Augustine 427528, red; Jan. 11, 1915; by Imperial Gloster 340225. Bred by Lespedeza Farm. Sold to N. C. & St. L. R. R., Nashville, Tenn.....\$ 1,600

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, MARCH 2—MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE CLUB

Willowdale Robin, red and white; Aug. 6, 1915; by Imported Robin 89992 - C. Owned by W. A. Simpson, Lyndonville, Vt. Sold to Flintstone Farms, Dalton, Mass.....\$ 1,325

Bessie Rose 181366, red and white; May 28, 1914; by Imperial Clay 262362. Bred and owned by L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa. Sold to Alexander & Kellogg, Suisun City, Cal..... 1,400

Bellevue Daisy 117852, red; March 25, 1910; by Claude Clay 247914. Bred and consigned by R. G. Wood, Conshohocken, Pa. Sold to Alexander & Kellogg..... 1,585

Bellevue Queen 106960, roan; April 7, 1908; by Claude Clay 247914. Bred and consigned by R. G. Wood, Conshohocken, Pa. Sold to C. A. Otis, Willoughby, Ohio..... 1,100

Lulu Clay 114113, roan; March 24, 1909; by General Clay 255920. Consigned by Doughoregan Manor Farm, Ellicott City, Md. Sold to C. V. Henke, New Bremen, Ohio..... 1,300

Rose Fairfield 2d roan; March 1, 1910; by Woodland King 277873. Consigned by J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio. Sold to Alexander & Kellogg..... 1,500

STERLING, ILL., MARCH 7—J. A. KILGOUR

Bonnie Belle 14th, roan; Nov. 14, 1913; by Red Knight 174212. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to Frank Toyne, Lanesboro, Iowa.....\$ 2,375

Bessie's Monarch 424294, roan; Nov. 1, 1914; by Scotch Sultan 296331. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to L. F. Boyle, Hennepin, Ill. 1,200

Fair Acres Diamond 438554, roan; Jan. 19, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to F. W. Harding for South American export..... 1,000

GALESBURG, ILL., MARCH 9—A. J. RYDEN

Maxwalton Jupiter 401354, roan; March 8, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to M. E. Jones & Son, Williamsville, Ill.....\$ 1,115

Bruce Royal 442158, white; May 14, 1914; by Village Sultan 229004. Bred by A. J. Ryden. Sold to Haigler Ranch, Haigler, Neb. 1,025

WATONGA, OKLA., MARCH 23—H. C. LOOKABAUGH

Pleasant Dale 3d 423024, white; Dec. 2, 1914; by Boquhan Monarch 317062. Bred by H. C. Lookabaugh. Sold to Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla.....\$ 1,250

Pleasant Valley Lord 430234, roan; Oct. 10, 1914; by Royal Waterloo 212129. Bred by Thomas B. Murphy & Son, Corbin, Kan. Sold to R. C. Murrell, Frederick, Okla..... 1,050

KAHOKA, MO., MARCH 28—J. W. McDERMOTT

Fair Gift 182693, roan; Sept. 15, 1913; by Good Count 338160. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.....\$ 2,000

Ruberta's Image 207372, roan; Feb. 2, 1915, by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla..... 1,000

Maxwalton Janet 2d 156455, roan; May 8, 1911; by Shenstone Albino 317105. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla..... 1,000

King's Gift 203804, white; Nov. 25, 1914; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa..... 1,825

Golden Count 2d 412514, roan; Jan. 5, 1914; by Good Count 338610. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo. 1,500

Ontario Gloster 410392, roan; Nov. 15, 1913; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. 1,125

Scottish King 454660, roan; April 10, 1915; by Flower Knight 264126. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Col..... 1,500

Scottish Marshal 431217, roan; April 10, 1915; by Cumberland Marshal 412384. Bred by J. W. McDermott. Sold to W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo..... 1,000

WAPELLO, IOWA, MARCH 29—WEAVER & GARDEN

Lady Ordens 5th 157538, roan; Sept. 12, 1912; by Golden Glory 324594. Bred by H. O. Weaver. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.\$ 1,400

Wimple 3d 82918, roan; May 17, 1910; by Anoka Sultan 264212. Bred by Weaver & Garden. Sold to Blair Bros., Dayton, Iowa 1,500

Villager's Lady 6th, red; Jan. 26, 1914; by Villager 295884. Bred by Weaver & Garden. Sold to Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis. 1,000

Maurine 161470, red; May 28, 1912; by Morning Star 206060. Bred by H. S. & W. B. Duncan. Sold to C. J. McMaster, Altona, Ill. 1,000

Soprano 121575, red; June 16, 1909; by Morning Star 206060. Bred by H. S. & W. B. Dunnican. Sold to J. O. Blakeslee, Rapatee, Ill. 1,025

Village Crest 387924, roan; April 15, 1913; by Villager 295884. Bred by Weaver & Garden. Sold to Dr. Celedonia Pereda, Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	3,325
Villager's Diamond , roan; Sept. 15, 1915; by Villager 295884. Bred by Weaver & Garden. Sold to H. S. Chittenden, Burlington, Iowa	1,800
Village Favorite , roan; Oct. 6, 1913; by Villager 295884. Bred by Weaver & Garden. Sold to Freese Bros., Marshall, Minn.	1,000
Village Robin 424561, roan; Jan. 12, 1915; by Villager 295884. Bred by Weaver & Garden. Sold to L. Pereyra, Buenos Aires, Argentina	1,100
Village Ordens 424559, red; Nov. 29, 1914; by Villager 295884. Bred by Weaver & Garden. Sold to G. F. Gruss, Greenfield, Iowa	1,350

FAIRFIELD, IOWA, MARCH 30—MAASDAM & WHEELER

Imp. Cathy 197659, roan; March 13, 1912; by Red Duke 422721. Bred by Robert Anderson, Scotland. Sold to C. E. Suppes, Tulsa, Okla.	\$ 1,540
Imp. Spicy Beauty 8th 197682, roan; May 2, 1912; by Spicy King 156733. Bred by William Anderson. Sold to J. L. Young, Coleridge, Neb.	1,400

WHEATON, ILL., MARCH 31—THOMAS STANTON

Flora's Queen 2d 248305, roan; July 10, 1909; by Mysie's Prince 453490. Bred by James Lemmon. Sold to Ewing Bros., Pontiac, Ill.	\$ 1,400
Imp. Mary Anne of Lancaster 42d 248324; March 15, 1908; by Royal Crown 282938. Bred by John L. Reid. Sold to W. S. Fears, Broken Arrow, Okla.	1,630
Village Hope 453499, white; Nov. 6, 1914; by Royal Edward 247338. Bred by W. A. Ryden. Sold to Ewing Bros., Pontiac, Ill.	1,000

KANSAS CITY, MO., APRIL 5 AND 6—CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Hallwood Lavender 3d 203824, roan; Sept. 14, 1914; by Village Flash 387926. Bred by E. M. Hall. Sold to H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.	\$ 1,000
Villager's Champion 414746, roan; April 2, 1914; by Villager 295884; bred by D. R. Hanna. Sold to W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.	1,005
Sultan of Orange 431083, roan; Jan. 1, 1915; by Fair Acres Sultan 354154. Bred by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to O. G. Lee, Kansas City, Mo.	1,010
Realm's Count 452775, roan; Oct. 29, 1914; by Wood Dale Stamp 354220. Bred by Charles E. Leonard & Son. Sold to W. A. Forsythe & Sons.	1,300

MANILLA, IOWA, JUNE 1—C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS

Gipsy Countess 65193, and b. c., roan; Sept. 2, 1907; by The Baron 160923. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn.	\$ 2,100
Gipsy Type 198444, white; Sept. 26, 1914; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,150
Orange Type 2d 206625, roan; Jan. 10, 1915; by Burwood Royal 317598. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to Francisco V. Maissa, Buenos Aires, Argentina.	1,600
Mildred's Type 227815, roan; Feb. 1, 1915; by Cumberland's Last 229822. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to T. R. Westrope, Willard, Mont.	1,250
Type's Goldie 214176, roan; Jan. 14, 1915; by Cumberland's Best 334805. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,100
Narcissus Gem 2d , red; Nov. 28, 1905; by Home Secret 103632. Bred by Cookson Bros. Sold to Albert Hultine, Saronville, Neb.	1,200
Lady Cumberland 2d 153277, and c. c., red; Oct. 1, 1912; by Lord Marmion 145339. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to David Warnock & Sons, Loveland, Col.	1,575
Eunice 89989, and c. c., roan; Feb. 26, 1907; by Carter's Choice Goods 220910. Bred by O. O. Smith. Sold to G. W. Holcomb, Pondcreek, Okla.	1,375
Bonnie Cumberland 86362, and b. c., red; Jan. 7, 1910; by Manchester 157725. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,725
Velvet Eyes 3d 130857, red; March 1, 1912; by Good Morning 182775. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.	1,225
Lady Marengo 8th 92595, roan; Dec. 3, 1909; by King Champion 191878. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,650
Lavinia 5th 128342, and c. c., white; Oct. 4, 1910; by Lavender King 270166. Bred by Frank O. Lowden. Sold to C. C. Sippel, Cresbard, S. D.	1,000
Bonnie Belle 10th 227793, red; Feb. 10, 1914; by Manchester 157725. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.	1,200
Sultan's Strawberry 227821, and b. c., roan; Jan. 14, 1914; by Victor Maple 203379. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to Carpenter & Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.	1,125
Cumberland's Maple 247602, roan; Jan. 10, 1914; by Burwood Knight 311205. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to A. M. Crawford, Clarinda, Iowa	1,000
Scottish Maid 4th 163254, and b. c., red; Feb. 10, 1912; by Merry Marshal 160992. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to J. L. Young, Coleridge, Neb.	1,370
Sempstress Maid 2d 180196, roan; Sept. 14, 1911; by See A. Cumberland 267738. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Son, Malcolm, Neb.	1,100
Narcissus Gem 4th 203528, and c. c., red; July 10, 1912; by Cumberland's Best 334805. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to O. G. Lee, Kansas City, Mo.	1,000
Type's Gloster 444369, roan; Sept. 8, 1915; by See A. Cumberland 267738. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to E. W. Daley & Son, Pipestone, Minn.	1,250
Type's Marquis 444361, roan; April 12, 1915; by Anoka Sultan 264212. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,200
Royal Type 2d 473300, red; Nov. 4, 1915; by Burwood Royal 317596. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,600
Type's Lord 444367, roan; Oct. 1, 1915; by Cumberland's Last 229822. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.	2,600

Gipsy Cumberland 3d 166289, and b. c., roan; Sept. 2, 1913; by Cumberland's Last 229822. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to Francisco V. Maissa, Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	3,030
Bonnie Belle 6th 121376, and b. c., red; Aug. 1, 1911; by Lancaster Comet 119918. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.....	1,450
Gladstone 7th 222173, red; 4 year old; by Gladstone 6th 107937. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,575

LANESBORO, IOWA, JUNE 2—FRANK TOYNE & SON

Western Queen 2d 115028, roan; Feb. 19, 1910; by Ceremonious Archer 171479. Bred by M. L. Andrews. Sold to Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.....	\$ 1,000
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ALTONA, ILL., JUNE 6—C. J. McMASTER

Rosewood 41st 118356, roan; May 1, 1913; by Masterpiece 314000. Bred by Thomas Stanton. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	\$ 1,000
Diamond Lass 9th 180322, white; Sept. 16, 1913; by Good Knight 350286. Bred by J. F. Prather. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,065

WHEATON, ILL., JUNE 7—THOMAS STANTON

Duchess of Gloster 78th 112340, roan; Jan. 10, 1911; by True Cumberland 317602. Bred by C. A. Saunders. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	\$ 2,050
Rosewood 92d 248358, and c. c., red, little white; Oct. 15, 1910; by Proud Hero (103440). Bred by H. Cargill & Sons. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,125
Escana Missie 485804, and c. c., roan; Oct. 25, 1912; by Bandsman 358322. Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to James F. Klemme, Lafayette, Ind.	1,450
Nonpareil 46th 487376, and b. c., roan; March 16, 1912; by Burnbrae Sultan 385228. Bred by George Amos & Sons. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,600
Imp. Bessie 37th 485796, roan; Feb. 20, 1911; by Brave Clipper 485791. Bred by Alexander Reid. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,075
Escana Bessie 2d 485799, red; May 18, 1915; by Right Sort (113045). Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,000
Escana Duchess 485800, and b. c., roan; Sept. 4, 1913; by Right Sort (113045). Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,575
Village Bride 486093, roan; Sept. 4, 1912; by Scottish Minstrel 299178. Bred by W. A. Dryden. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,550
Clara 4th 486085, roan; Oct. 14, 1913; by Archer's Hope 402425. Bred by W. A. Dryden. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,025
Rosewood Queen 486092, red; Feb. 10, 1914; by Westward Ho 306426. Bred by H. J. Davis. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,375
Athelstane Rosewood 3d 485793, white; June 19, 1909; by Roan Chief 361556. Bred by William Waldie. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,700
College Augusta 5th 486087, red, little white; Sept. 19, 1913; by Loyal Scot 352710. Bred by Ontario Agricultural College. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.....	1,300
Escana Duchess 3d 485802, white; Oct. 19, 1914; by Right Sort (113045). Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,000
Escana Duchess 2d 485801, red; Jan. 8, 1914; by Right Sort (113045). Bred by Mitchell Bros. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.	1,000
Lovely Queen 489920, roan; May 30, 1914; by Uppermill Omega 295763. Bred by Miller Bros. Sold to J. B. Berryman, Downers Grove, Ill.	1,000
Field Marshal 487370, roan; Oct. 3, 1914; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld. Sold to B. F. Hales, Oak Park, Ill.....	3,775
Commander in Chief 487369, roan; Feb. 1, 1915; by Bandsman's Commander 482919. Bred by A. F. & G. Auld. Sold to Henning & Ferris, Belvidere, Ill.	1,400

MANSFIELD, OHIO, JUNE 8—CARPENTER & ROSS

Lord Avondale 391326, roan; April 28, 1913; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to J. C. Andrew, West Point, Ind.	\$ 5,000
Maxwalton Adorner 426327, roan; Oct. 2, 1914; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to Ewald Bros., Tiffin, Ohio.....	1,025
Maxwalton Minstrel 426447, white; Feb. 8, 1915; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Zarah, Kan.	1,100
Maxwalton Manor 473097, roan; Sept. 21, 1915; by Revolution 388359. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to O. C. Lower, Atlanta, Ind.	2,000
Dorothy Mine 175046, red and white; March 5, 1914; by Sultan Mine 320273. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.....	1,050
Maxwalton Mina 6th, roan; Nov. 19, 1911; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Zarah, Kan.	2,000
Maxwalton Rosewood 3d, roan; Nov. 3, 1912; by Avondale 245144. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio	2,550
Maxwalton Rosewood 4th 176766, roan; Jan. 28, 1914; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to James Brown, Dundee, Ill.	1,225
Maxwalton Rosewood 6th 201029, white; Jan. 28, 1915; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Zarah, Kan.....	1,000
Maxwalton Lavender 6th 201408, red and white; Sept. 20, 1914; by Barrister 286456. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to John T. Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.....	1,350
Maxwalton Mina 10th 201412, red; Sept. 9, 1914; by Maxwalton Renown 367543. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to A. D. Flintom, Zarah, Kan.....	1,050
Belmar Avene 88422, red; April 1, 1909; by Marigold Sailor 53258. Bred by Peter White. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,000
Graceful Rosebud 124933, roan; September, 1910; by Imp. Shenstone Albino. Bred by Carpenter & Ross. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,050
Sarah Belle 180673, red; Oct. 22, 1913; by Saranac 355331. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons. Sold to Francisco V. Maissa, Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	1,200
Lustre's Lady 180672, roan; Dec. 10, 1913; by Saranac 355331. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons. Sold to J. H. Houston, Granville, Ohio	1,000
Juliette 158351, roan; March 25, 1913; by Saranac 355331. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons. Sold to F. A. Gillespie, Tulsa, Okla.	1,350
Lottie 63901, red; Sept. 3, 1907; by Bud Allen 192101. Bred by Frank W. Cotton. Sold to Dr. J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas.	1,500

Roan Julia 90346, roan; Jan. 2, 1909; by Lucky Pride 2d 228570. Bred by Frank W. Cotton. Sold to Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.	1,585
Headlight's Jenny 168121, roan; Oct. 21, 1911; by Headlight 340752. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons. Sold to B. W. Aylor, Grandin, N. D.	1,200
Headlight's Belle 168120, roan; Dec. 10, 1911; by Headlight 340752. Bred by J. G. Robbins & Sons. Sold to W. S. Robbins, Horace, Ind.	2,800

TIFFIN, OHIO, JUNE 9—FRANK R. EDWARDS

Nonpareil of Sylvan 12th 487722, roan; May 2, 1913; by Best Boy 470629. Bred by R. & S. Nicholson. Sold to Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.	\$ 1,000
Meadow Queen 138087, roan; Sept. 3, 1911; by Meadow King 338362. Bred by W. H. Miner. Sold to N. R. Rundell, Hurley, S. D.	1,025
Oakdale Rosewood 179708, white; Jan. 8, 1914; by Maxwalton Sultan 305870. Bred by Frank R. Edwards. Sold to J. O. Blakeslee, Rapatee, Ill.	1,300
Sunnyside Tulip 153675, roan; Jan. 3, 1913; by Blairgowrie 317467. Bred by A. E. Stevenson. Sold to J. H. Houston, Granville, Ohio	1,075

OMAHA, NEB., JUNE 13—HOWELL REES & SON AND OWEN KANE

Dale's Reformer 485201, roan; May 2, 1915; by Double Dale 337156. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to J. H. Ruhe, Hooper, Neb.	\$ 1,000
Mischeif E. 3d 139475, roan; Sept. 4, 1910; by Village Bridegroom 331688. Bred by W. R. Elliott & Sons. Sold to Frank Toyne & Son, Lanesboro, Iowa.	1,000
Sweet Afton 4th 212150, roan; March 14, 1914; by Augustine 354344. Bred by Owen Kane. Sold to Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.	1,000
Urbandale Princess 126149, and b. c., roan; Oct. 24, 1911; by Lavender King 336800. Bred by F. E. Jackson. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.	1,400

MARYVILLE, MO., JUNE 14—BELLOWS BROS.

Parkdale Radium 449574, roan; Feb. 3, 1915; by Radium 385197. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to T. F. Stone, Weston, Mo.	\$ 1,330
Cumberland Rex, roan; Sept. 10, 1915; by Cumberland Diamond 403820. Bred by A. O. Stanley. Sold to Charles Richards, Gresham, Mo.	1,055
Cumberland Diamond 403820, white; June 13, 1913; by Crown Prince 356653. Bred by A. O. Stanley. Sold to E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan.	1,000
Wista Maid 196779, and b. c., roan; Nov. 25, 1913; by Hampton Spray 313562. Bred by S. C. Hanna. Sold to W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.	1,000
Parkdale Victoria 3d 164499, and b. c., red; Feb. 10, 1912; by Diamond Goods 333014. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.	1,105
Victoria Clarinda 14630, and c. c., roan; July 2, 1906; by Blackwatch 153334. Bred by N. A. Lind. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.	1,550
Sarcasm 73267, red; Jan. 12, 1909; by Collynie 135022. Bred by S. C. Hanna. Sold to F. C. Barber & Son, Skidmore, Mo.	1,030
Choice Bess 134837, and c. c., roan; Feb. 2, 1910; by Good Choice 228752. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to C. E. Churchill, Hartington, Neb.	1,040
Golden Lady 2d 75057, roan; Sept. 29, 1908; by Lord Missie 252006. Bred by George Allen. Sold to S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.	1,000
Queen of Beauty 27th, and b. c., red, little white; Aug. 25, 1912; by Diamond Goods 333014. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.	2,250
Scotch Diamond 127751, and c. c., white; Sept. 28, 1911; by Scotch Sultan 296331. Bred by J. A. Kilgour. Sold to H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.	1,175
Juno of Parkdale 3d 196769, and c. c., red; March 4, 1914; by Cornerstone 363116. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to E. J. Thompson, Hurley, S. D.	1,050
Choice Beauty 60025, and c. c., red; Feb. 26, 1907; by Good Choice 227852. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to O. G. Lee, Kansas City, Mo.	1,300
Choice Beauty 6th 121141, and b. c., roan; May 18, 1911; by Diamond Goods 333014. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to C. F. Zobel, Dysart, Iowa	1,000
Proud Fancy 172875, and c. c., roan; June 10, 1913; by Pride of the Dales 334956. Bred by Frank O. Lowden. Sold to H. Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.	1,400
Orange Blossom B. 216296, and c. c., roan; Sept. 29, 1912; by Cicely's King 359365. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to E. A. Hess, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1,200
Orange Blossom A. 216295, roan; Sept. 14, 1912; by Cicely's King 359365. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to F. C. Barber & Son, Skidmore, Mo.	1,100
Parkdale Clipper 2d 216298, red; Sept. 17, 1912; by Orange Model 317228. Bred by W. A. Betteridge. Sold to Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.	2,000
Butterfly 4th 185209, and b. c., roan; Nov. 20, 1912; by Hampton's Successor 286217. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill.	1,250
Sittyton Mayflower 2d 116738, roan; April 6, 1911; by Scottish Minstrel 299178. Bred by Thomas Stanton. Sold to Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.	1,000
Sweetheart 13925, and c. c., red; March 3, 1905; by Victor Allen 212209. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to E. W. Childs, Hartington, Neb.	1,300
Queen of Diamonds 122073, and b. c., white; April 9, 1910; by Cumberland Chief 301999. Bred by Charles C. Norton. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.	1,000
Lavender Goods 85322, and b. c., red; Jan. 17, 1910; by Ruberta's Goods 283807. Bred by Howell Rees. Sold to Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.	2,100
Emily 36743, roan; Dec. 2, 1906; by Collynie 135022. Bred by S. C. Hanna. Sold to H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan.	1,000
Choice Beauty 4th 134835, and c. c., roan; April 22, 1910; by Good Choice 227852. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to J. H. Christ, Skidmore, Mo.	1,500
Banker's Sweetheart 233851, and b. c., roan; Nov. 12, 1913; by Diamond Goods 333014. Bred by Bellows Bros. Sold to J. A. Kilgour, Sterling, Ill.	1,150
Orange Miss 5th 233857, and c. c., roan; Dec. 10, 1913; by Crown Prince 356653. Bred by E. Ogden & Son. Sold to E. Ogden & Son, Maryville, Mo.	1,300

GRANGER, MO., JUNE 16, 1916—JOSEPH MILLER & SON

Roan Queen 198890, roan; Sept. 9, 1914; by Hopeful Cumberland 392004. Bred by Joseph Miller & Sons. Sold to G. H. George, Monticello, Iowa.	\$ 1,030
Ramsden Queen 2d 139509, roan; April 2, 1911; by Village Bridegroom 331688. Bred by W. R. Elliott & Sons. Sold to Macmillan & Macmillan, Lodi, Wis.	1,000

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Alphabetically Arranged

ALABAMA

R. G. ENNIS, Livingston, Alabama.
Endel Farm—Registered Shorthorns. Bred for milk and beef. Farmer bulls.

TAYLOR, WALSH & KILMER, Mobile, Ala.
Orangeburg Stock Farm—Shorthorns. Foundation animals were purchased in Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Herd bull, Lavender Good Count. First sale probably fall of 1917.

CALIFORNIA

ALEXANDER & KELLOGG, Suisan, Cal.
Milking strains. Herd bull Glenside Coming Star 445914 out of Imp. Welcome Lass 211046, with record of 13,560.9 lbs. milk. Average test 4.1. Young bulls for sale.

H. L. & E. H. MURPHY, Perkins, Cal.
Brighton Herd. Colonel Courtier 400899 in service. Choice bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Carloads a specialty.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Cal.
Present herd bull, True Dale by Double Dale.

PAICINES RANCH CO., Paicines, Cal.
150 cows in herd headed by Champion of Scotland, Winsome Prince, College Count 3d, Fond Lavender, Whitehall of Orange, Bessie's Council, Promise, Collegiate and other outstanding bulls.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
We solicit inquiries from those wanting Shorthorns of extra quality. One hundred head in herd.

GORDON W. GRAHAM, Lily, Moffat Co., Colo.
Registered Shorthorns. Sires in service: Correct Fashion 350511, Robin Dale. Grandsons of International Grand Champions head my herd.

EVERETT & H. F. HARMON, Boulder, Colo.
Two herds on adjoining farms. Scotch Mine by Sultan Mine in service. Write or come and see the young bulls for sale.

THE CARR W. PRITCHETT RANCH, Steamboat Springs, Routt Co., Colo.
Mountain-bred Colorado Shorthorns. Herd sire, Crusader 377275.

DAVID WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
MODEL SHORTHORNS headed by MODEL TYPE.

FLORIDA

S. H. GAITSKILL, McIntosh, Fla.
Emperor's Pride 289778 in service. In addition to my registered herd of females, I have 100 very high-grade females of extra individuality, both registered and non-registered Shorthorns, for sale.

GEORGIA

C. W. FOWLER, Box 400, Raymond, Ga.
Shedden Farms—Large numbers to select from: 15 bulls and 25 cows and heifers ready for immediate sale.

ILLINOIS

R. F. JONES, Kirkland, Illinois.
Several young Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale. Scotch King 387804 herd sire. Forty head in herd.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385 chief stock bull, five times junior champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

C. J. McMASTER, Altoona, Ill.
Superior quality and richest breeding. Silver Dale, a sire that has made good at head of herd.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Sires in use, the noted young bulls Silver Knight and Superior Knight. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

W. W. WRIGHT, Toulon, Ill.
We endeavor to breed Shorthorn cattle of quality.

INDIANA

ARTHUR HERRIMAN, Columbia City, Ind.
Dale's Farewell 410275 heads a high class herd of females of the best breeding.

M. M. WILES & SON, Sheridan, Ind.
The last chance to get a bull from White Cornet 367490, a 2500 pound straight Duchess of Gloster bull tracing to Imp. 12th Duchess of Gloster by Champion of England.

J. G. ROBBINS & SONS, Horace, Ind.
We have shown Shorthorns for 33 years. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale at all times.

GEORGE J. ROTH, Booneville, Warwick Co., Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm has a few good young bulls for sale by Maxwalton Stamp 394273 by Avondale out of good Scotch cows. Farm on interurban. Write or visit us.

JAS. E. SILVERTHORN & SON, Rossville, Ind.
Lavenders, Marr Roan Ladys, Secrets—50 head. Headed by Victor Sultan and Dale Baron. Young stock for sale.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, Pendleton, Ind.
Milking Shorthorns and Polled Durhams. Bulls owned or bred by us have won four Grand Championships at the International. With beef we have milk.

IOWA

COOK & COOK, Independence, Iowa
Shorthorns—Lee Oxford 436486 and Silver Chief Jr. 433,624, herd sires. Daily milk records. Bull calves and bred heifers of good beef lines and milk inheritance.

E. COSGRIFF & SON, Clarence, Iowa
Breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Royal Sultan 333083 by Sultan 277050, and Sultana's Sultan 385767 by Fair Acres Sultan 354154, in service. We have nothing for sale at present.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

W. PRESTON DONALD, Clio, Iowa
Dianod Farm—Count Commodore 284742 and Tennessee Banff 8th 363722 head a herd of Scotch breeding matrons. Young stock for sale.

HELD BROS., Hinton, Iowa.
150 head. Golden Sultan by Sultan Fashion, a line bred Sultan and Village Royal by Sultan Royal in service.

E. A. HESS, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Elmwood Herd—Gloster Mine 367596 in service. Silver Mine, a white, and Gloster Goods, a roan, two outstanding show bulls, for sale.

MAASDAM & WHEELER, Fairfield, Iowa
Imp. Proud Marshall 422720 and Imp. Royal Diamond 449923 in service. All Scotch.

J. E. MANN, Woodbine, Iowa
Mandale Shorthorn herd, established in 1888, headed by the superb roan Royal Gainford 429229. White yearling bull for sale.

C. A. OLSEN, Wall Lake, Iowa
Waveland Stock Farm—Sires in service: St. Augustine 410310, Gypsy King 262317. Write your wants.

H. PRITCHARD & SON, Walnut, Iowa
All Scotch herd. Dale Clarion by Double Dale, dam by Cumberland's Last, in service.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Cumberland Stock Farm, Manilla, Iowa.
The home of the Cumberlands. Scotch Shorthorns.

E. R. SILLIMAN, Colo, Iowa
Claverburn Farm—Diamond King by Imp. Bapton Admiral and out of Imp. Diamond 31st in service.

E. B. THOMAS, Audubon, Iowa
Elanwood Herd—Sultan 3d 278292 by Whitehall Sultan and Gainford Monarch 429228, a grandson of the \$7,500 Gainford Marquis, in service. Two young bulls of herd heading stamp for sale.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa
Imp. Villager 295884, Sultan's Last 363468, Village Crest 387924—herd bulls. Stock of both sexes for sale. John Garden, Mgr.

R. E. WATTS & SONS, Miles, Iowa
Algor Herd—Bulls in service: Calculator 334973 and Cumberland King 397228. Young bulls for sale.

KANSAS

H. M. HILL, Lafontaine, Kan.
Females of Cruickshank, Duthie, Marr and Campbell breeding. Bulls in service: Master of the Dales 350648 by Avondale out of Imported Missie; dam, True Sultan 363006, International winner by Whitehall Marshall.

H. H. HOLMES, Great Bend, Kan.
Riverside Herd, headed by Prince Valentine 4th 342179, one of the best show and breeding bulls ever in Kansas, and by King Clipper 393421, a richly bred Scotch. Fifty head. Scotch families.

J. W. HYDE, Altoona, Kan.
Herd selected and bred for both beef and dairy qualities. Some excellent bull calves for sale, priced right.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.
Three bulls from 8 to 15 mo. old for sale at present; also three heifers. Forty head in herd. Dale Emblem by Double Dale in service.

TOMSON BROS., Dover and Carbondale, Kans.
Most fashionable strains. Village Marshall by Cumberland Marshall and Maxwalton Rosedale by Avondale in service; 100 breeding females.

KENTUCKY

J. K. NORTHCUTT, Cynthiana, Ky.
Scotch and Scotch-topped Bates, Missie, Orange Blossom, Duchess of Gloster, Butterdy, Nonpareil. Glenbrook Victor 363002 at head. Carloads a specialty.

MARYLAND

ROBERT CRAIN, Mt. Victoria, Md.
Mount Victoria herd, headed by Glorious Dale 2nd 334950, champion son of Avondale. Over 100 females in herd, all leading families. Thirty-one fine young bulls for sale. A. W. Ross, Mgr.

MASSACHUSETTS

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.
The Flintstone Herd—Dairy Shorthorns headed by Waterloo Clay and Willowdale Robin. These bulls carry the blood of many of the breed's greatest sires and dams.

MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box A, Tecumseh, Mich.
Registered, well bred cattle of good size and pleasing quality at reasonable prices. G. R. Schreder, Mgr.

GILBERT L. HICKS, Alanson, Mich.
Milking Shorthorns with the best conformation and constitution. Herd headed by two good representatives of the Clay family.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.
Richland Herd—Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle of quality. Village Archer 410482 by Imp. Villager, and Albion Crest 430678 by Pride of Albion, in service. Young stock for sale.

MINNESOTA

J. S. BILLINGS & SON, Fergus Falls, Minn.
One hundred head in herd. Young bulls and females for sale at all times.

GEO. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.
Ann River Shorthorns—Prince Albert M. V. 293172 in service, a son of Imp. Golden Fame, a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

F. S. HEMINGWAY, Vernon Center, Minn.
Scotch and Scotch topped bulls of all ages. Can spare a few young thrifty cows. Cattle all red and were tuberculin tested one year ago and none of them reacted.

O. F. HENKEL, Kenyon, Minn.
Lindenau Farm—Anoka Marshal 270019 and Type's Masterpiece 425351 head the herd. Families represented: Orange Blossom, Victoria, Missie, Countess of Gloster and other popular sorts.

W. H. HOULTON & SON, Elk River, Minn.
Herd bull, Beau of River Park out of Pearl of Silver Creek, semi-official yearling record 10,291.3 lbs. milk and 469.7 lbs. butter fat, average test 4.5%, and sired by Beau of Glenside out of Rose of Glenside, world's record cow. Females in the record of merit list.

J. LONDON, Winona, Minn.
Conedale Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns with over 100 years of improvement. Address Frank Harris, Rushford, Minn.

ALEX MITCHELL, Jasper, Minn.
Jasper Hill Farm—White Cumberland 2d 425833 heads herd of over 100. Twelve bulls for sale at present. Annual sale June 21, 1916.

LESLIE SMITH & SONS, St. Cloud, Minn.
Meadow Lawn Farm—125 head. Stock bulls: Craven Knight 415527, Prince Gloster. Young stock of both sexes for sale at all times.

E. A. THRONDRUD & SONS, Dawson, Minn.
East View Stock Farm—Breeders of quality Shorthorns.

MISSISSIPPI

A. B. PATERSON, Meridian, Miss.
Blantyre Stock Farm—Herd bulls: Good Count and Royal Primrose.

MISSOURI

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.
Two hundred head. Herd bulls, Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385195, Parkdale Baron 414363. Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

JOSIAH HUNTSMAN & SONS, Jacksonville, Mo.
Hoover Creek Shorthorn herd, established in 1891. Present herd bull, Cumberland Stamp 399517. Scotch and Scotch-topped, nine bulls and females, for sale.

H. C. JOHNS, Carthage, Mo.
Overlook Farm—Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle, representing the best families, for sale at all times. Farm and range bulls.

JUNE K. KING & SONS, Marshall, Mo.
We have a few very choice young bulls from 8 mo. to 20 mo. Scotch and Scotch topped, all reds, and will please. Priced below their real worth.

NEBRASKA

MARTIN HANSEN, Gordon, Neb.
20 Shorthorn cows for sale. Also a few bulls. Dale Magnet 424287, by Double Dale, dam Lady Fragrant heads the herd.

S. A. NELSON & SONS, Malcolm, Nebr.
150 head, all Scotch. Most fashionable families. Royal Sultan, Afton Clipper in service; also a son of Villager and Cumberland's Type.

RETZLAFF BROS., Walton, Neb.
Snowflake Herd—Choice collection of Scotch females. Good herd and farmer bulls for sale—sired by Snowflake 263207, Snowflake's Stamp 387999 and Gloster Goods 408789. Sale Nov. 9.

JOSEPH F. TUBBS, Mynard, Cass Co., Neb.
Herd bulls: Scottish Goods 322856, Ideal Prince 346228 and Nonpareil Master 399476. Yearling bulls and heifers for sale.

RAPP BROS., St. Edwards, Neb.
Shorthorns—Choice bull and cows for sale, sired by Village Pride and Royal Cumberland. Some good herd bulls.

NEW YORK

DWYER & SONS, North Banger, N. Y.
Milking Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale from cows with records from 8,000 to 10,000 lbs.

G. HOWARD DAVISON, Milbrook, N. Y.
Altamont Stock Farm. Milking Shorthorns. Bates families. Young stock for sale. Milk records kept.

NORTH DAKOTA

L. F. CRAWFORD, Sentinel Butte, N. D.
Scotch and Scotch-topped—50 in herd. Bulls for sale.

OHIO

C. A. BRANSON, Cadiz, Ohio
Elmhurst Farm—A select herd of females, headed by The Bard of Avondale 367548. Young stock always for sale.

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 250 head, all ages. Write for what you want.

S. A. DUNLAP, Williamsport, Ohio
Sultan Leader 320272, a son of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Some high class bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 125 head. Pride of Albion 352820 Grand Champion of 1915, in service.

HOLTON CATTLE CO., Ripley, Ohio; West Union, Ohio, or Trinity, Ky.
Established in 1898. Numbers near 100 head, headed by Banff Goods 387535 and Lord Riply 393568. Fifteen bulls and 20 females for sale, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

GEO. L. MARVIN, Andover, Ohio
Dairy Shorthorns; Prince Clay 2nd 397946 herd bull. Herd established in 1880. Stock for sale, either sex.

CHARLES A. OTIS, Willoughby, Ohio.
Milking Shorthorns. 150 head, chiefly of the original Glenside Herd. Knight of the Glen, by General Clay, with 26 daughters in merit list, and half-brother to world's record cow, Rose of Glenside, in service.
R. M. Dodington, Mgr., Willoughby, Ohio.

W. C. ROSENBERGER, Tiffin, Ohio
Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Eighty registered Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542, Village Royal 355016, Favorite Sultan 410895.

OKLAHOMA

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.
Pleasant Valley Stock Farm—Most popular strains. Nearly 300 head. Herd bulls and breeding females, ages to suit, always for sale.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of milking Shorthorns.

A. CHALMERS, Forest Grove, Ore.
Fork Branch Herd—"Good bulls bring good cows." Can supply both. Milk and thrift; no nurse cows. Compare their breeding with the best.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Oregon
Craiglelea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA

E. E. FRANCIS, Titusville, Pa.
Maple View Farm—Herd bull, Sultan's Crown 379703. Twenty-five bulls and females for sale—Scotch and Scotch-topped.

SOUTH DAKOTA

FLANAGAN & LANNING, Selby, S. D.
Sitka Stock Farm—The blood of Lord Banff, Choice Goods and Whitehall Sultan are represented in our breeding herd of 75 females. White Sox Marshall 385420 in service.

JACKSON & WHITE, Hurley, S. D.
Urbandale Herd—A pure Scotch herd headed by Pride of Avon by Avondale, and Marr Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

J. F. REED, Gary, S. D.
Bellaire Farm—Royal Craibstone 380154 and Lavender Knight 431684 in service. Herd established 1905. Serviceable bulls and young heifers for sale, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

E. J. THOMPSON, Hurley, S. D.
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls, Prince Cumberland, Golden Goods and Fair Sultan.

TENNESSEE

J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.
Registered Shorthorns. Dual-purpose kind, reds and roans. Calves, heifers, bulls and cows for sale.

H. T. D. WILLS, Shouns, Tenn.
Herd bull, Ben Hooper 353149. Bulls and females for sale at all times.

VERMONT

GEORGE C. CARY, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns. The home of Maplelane Juliet, record of 10,395 pounds of milk as a two-year-old; 11,308 pounds as a three-year-old and 12,911 pounds as a four-year-old.

VIRGINIA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, New Market, Va.

For Sale—A number of choice young bulls, Scotch-topped, by Ringdale, son of Avondale. Maxwalton Beau, grandson of Avondale, in service.

SAMUEL H. MARSHALL, Simeon, Va. Albermarle County

Bull calves and a few heifer calves from a herd headed by Morven Marshal, a good son of Whitehall Marshal.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis.
Established year 1870. Herd sires: Sultan Stamp, Imp. Rusper Champion, Regal Stamp, Crystal Stamp. Autumn sale bull and heifer calves Nov. 1.

HARRY F. BIDDICK & SONS, Livingston, Wis.
Melody Stock Farm—Head of herd, Royal Denmark 432681, by Village Denmark 334974 and out of Goldie 51st 118839, by whose side he was shown in 1915, she winning first at Des Moines and Hamline, and second at Milwaukee.

F. S. BUNKER, Kilbourn, Wis.
"Double Standard Polled Durhams." Individual excellence, choice breeding. Herd bull, Sultan Goods 455653. "Bunker Hill Farm."

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

HERR BROS. & REYNOLDS, Lodi, Wis.
Master Ruby and White Rock in service. Annual sale Nov. 2, 1916.

EBEN E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.
Hillshade Farm Shorthorns—Headed by Prince Cumberland 347311 and Collynie Sultan 414233. Young bulls and females for sale.

R. W. LAMB & SON, Janesville, Wis.
Shorthorns—Bred for milk and beef. Young bulls for sale.

HARVEY H. LITTLE, Evansville, Wis.
Young bull calves for sale from cows with official milk records.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.
Meadow View—Sires in service, Scotch Cumberland 348063, Village Bear 353527, Village Marquis 430412. The bulls and heifers which we offer blend the blood of Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Imp. Villager.

WYOMING

GEORGE L. FOXTON, Glendo, Wyo.
Herd bull, Top Goods 2nd 370546, grandson of Choice Goods. A few choice bulls for sale.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario
Can supply a carload of very high class Scotch Shorthorn females, and two or three bulls fit for anybody. Write me about them.

Shorthorn Prize Money For 1916

At the Shows and Expositions named below the amount of money offered in prizes for Shorthorns in breeding and fat classes is indicated. Is not the amount sufficiently attractive to induce you to enter the contests? This list does not include a large number of district and county fairs that offer cash prizes for Shorthorns.

		Breeding and Fat Classes
North Dakota State Fair, Fargo, N. D.	July 17-22	\$1,176
North Dakota State Fair, Grand Forks, N. D.	July 25-29	462
Galesburg Fair, Galesburg, Ill.	Aug. 5-10	750
Tri-State Fair, Burlington, Iowa	Aug. 12-17	533
Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 23-Sept. 1	3,657
Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 28-31	2,689
California State Fair, Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 2-9	2,415
West Virginia State Fair, Wheeling, W. V.	Sept. 4-8	597
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 4-9	1,925
Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Neb.	Sept. 4-9	1,585
Minnesota State Fair, Hamline, Minn.	Sept. 4-9	2,530
Inter State Fair, Spokane, Wash.	Sept. 4-9	750
Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 4-13. Estimated	1,200
South Dakota Fair, Huron, S. D.	Sept. 11-15	933
New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 11-16	1,830
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 11-16	697
Kansas State Fair, Topeka, Kan.	Sept. 11-16	1,590
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 11-16	2,260
Panhandle State Fair, Amarillo, Texas	Sept. 12-16	600
Vermont State Fair, White River Junction, Vt.	Sept. 14-17	2,250
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 15-23	1,640
Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan.	Sept. 16-23	1,777
West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Sept. 18-22	593
Inter State Live Stock Fair, Sioux City, Iowa	Sept. 18-22	1,560
Washington State Fair, North Yakima, Wash.	Sept. 18-23	860
Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 18-23	723
Inter State Fair, La Crosse, Wis.	Sept. 21-25	1,150
Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo.	Sept. 23-30	2,400
Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Okla.	Sept. 23-30	1,200
Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn.	Sept. 24-Oct. 3	2,250
Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont.	Sept. 25-30	1,000
Washington County Fair, Fayetteville, Ark.	Sept. 25-30	300
Oregon State Fair, Salem, Ore.	Sept. 25-30	814
Wyoming State Fair, Douglas, Wyo.	Sept. 26-30	600
American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.	Oct. 2-7	5,345
Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, Ala.	Oct. 5-14. Estimated	1,000
Texas State Fair, Dallas, Tex.	Oct. 9	2,139
Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Va.	Oct. 9-14	2,000
Inter State Fair, Hagerstown, Md.	Oct. 10-13	949
Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, Ga.	Oct. 14-21	1,500
Mississippi-Alabama State Fair, Meridian, Miss.	Oct. 16-21	1,075
North Carolina State Fair, West Raleigh, N. C.	Oct. 16-21	475
Midland Fair and Inter State Stock Show, Midland, Tex.		600
Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, Miss.	Oct. 23-28	600
Louisiana State Fair, Shreveport, La.	Nov. 1-6	1,000
Georgia State Fair, Macon, Ga.	Nov. 2-11	775
Texas Cotton Exposition, Waco, Texas	Nov. 4-19	1,000
Northwest Live Stock Association, Lewiston, Idaho	November	728
International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 2-9	6,845
Pacific International Exposition, Portland, Ore.	Dec. —	5,000
National Western Live Stock Show, Denver, Col.	Jan. 20-27, 1917	5,900
National Calf Futurities, Des Moines, Columbus, American Royal and International.		7,000